Why Yvonne Must Walk a Mile to School

By ROB F. HALL

Pretty nine-year-old Yvonne Moses lives at 13 and C Sts., Southeast, and attends Madison Elementary Schol at 10 and G Sts., Northeast, one and one-tenth mile from her home.

When her father, Lemon H. Moses, Jr., has time, he takes Yvonne to school in his car. But many mornings, Yvonne walks the 14 blocks on her own.

En route to school, Yvonne crosses busy Pennsylvania Ave., not to mention other streets with car lines and heavy automobile traffic, during the morning rush hour. She also passes by the front door of Buchanan School. Although Buchanan has capacity for 2,100 students and only 1,472 students in attendance, Yvonne cannot attend this school. For this is a school for whites only and Yvonne is a Negro.

The case of Yvonne Moses is typical of perhaps 100,000 Negro chool children in this city who are victims of the vicious jim-crow educational system which operates in the nation's capital.

TAKE FIGHT TO COURTS

In flagrant violation of the United States Constitution, the city conducts two sets of schools, lily-white for white students and jimcrow for Negro students. Because the district authorities have never appropriated enough money for Negro education, schools allotted to Negroes are crowded beyond capacity and understaffed. The white students are more fortunate; they have plenty of teachers and plenty of room with many desks unoccupied.

Negro parents have been protesting this ugly discrimination for years. More recently they have begun organized action to put an end to it. Yvonne's father, who is president of the Payne-Webb Teachers Association, has filed suit in district court seeking an order to the school board to enter Yvonne in Buchanan School located in her own neighborhood. He is also demanding a declaration by the court that separate schools are unlawful.

Another suit involving Wash-

(Continued on Page 6)

Phila. Women Win Free Press Fight

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—A 19-month struggle for freedom of the press—specifically to criticize U. S. Government policy in Korea, was won here when Judge Louis Leventhal, in the local county court, dismissed a grand jury indictment against four women for selling the Pennsylvania edition of The Worker.

The dismissed indictment had charged the four with committing a common "nuisance" in circulating a copy of the Aug. 6, 1950, Sunday Worker. The paper was charged with having contained articles of an "inflamatory nature" concerning U.S. aims in Korea that "seditiously aroused and provoked in the minds . . . of readers . . . questions and suspicious of the motives" of the military movements in Korea that "tended to villify and cause to be held in contempt," the government and its use of troops in Korea.

In dismissing the indictment as requested by Harry Levitan, attorney for the four women, Judge Leventhal in a 10-page decision held that they had a legal right to sell the paper and that the indictment violated federal and state constitutional guarantees for freedom of the press.

"The best tradition of our judicial process senses with alarm," Judge Leventhal declared, "the unmistakable aroma of 'thought control' which pervades all attempts to punish expressions of dissatisfaction with public officials or government policies. . . ."

Butressing his decision with numerous references to many judicial opinions upholding freedom of speech and press, Judge Leventhal went on to say:

"The sole danger envisioned here is damage to health resulting directly from the mere circulation of the printed news reports. We are not facetious when we say that this is an awesome portrayal of the power of the pen. It is with some difficulty that the mind's eye is brought to focus on a scene which depicts stricken men and women, victims of the written word. . . .

"We cannot believe," the court ruled, "that any of the matters contained in the newspaper articles which we have before us constituted the slightest threat to

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 30 (8 Pages) ★★ New York, Monday, February 11, 1952 Price 10 Cents

Ridgway Spurns Bid For Full Discussion Of Asia Peace Issues

TOKYO, Monday, Feb. 11.—Delegates of Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, rejecting the proposal of the Koreans and Chinese that a peace conference after an armistice should deal with all problems of Asia relating to Korea, created a new deadlock in the talks today.

Vice-Adm. C. Turner Joy, chief of the Ridgway delegation, proposed to rewrite the proposal submitted by Lt. Gen. Nam Il, chief of the Korean-Chinese delegation, which referred to "other questions relating to peace in Korea." Joy would make this phrase read, "other Korean questions relating to peace."

The full armistice teams met today for the third straight day on questions relating to the period after the fighting stops.

"It is imperative that a political conference be called to discuss Asian problems relating to the peace in Korea," Nam told Joy. "Korea is not an isolated question."

The full delegation agreed that the eventual Korean peace settlement should include discussion of the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Nam accused the Ridgway team of trying to nullify the 90-day time limit set by the Koreans for holding a post-armistice conference by substituting the words, "Steps should be taken within three months to deal with these matters at a higher level."

After the plenary session, Joy's officers completed their first paragraph by paragraph study of an 11-section plan for the exchange of war prisoners.

Col. George W. Hickman reported that they "found a number of areas of agreement in principle," but they failed to reach an agreement on specific wording, and the basic issue of "voluntary" repatriation still had the general discussion of the topic deadlocked.

In the armistice supervision meeting, Joy's staff officers, modified their proposal on "ports of entry," or places open to neutral observers after an armistice. They cut their figure to eight, instead of the originally requested 12.

The Koreans insisted that only three such places were needed for moving supplies into Korea after a truce.

The staff officers meet again today after the plenary session.

"DEPRESSING"

"Grains Depressed Over Korean News."

This was the revealing headline in the financial section of yesterday's New York Times.

Not that the stalling by the Pentagon is at an end—but the mere fact that the talks have not collapsed is enough to give the jitters to the stock and commodity markets.

To the financiers and speculators the slightest possibility of peace is indeed "depressing."

That in fact, is why no truce has been reached, why the Pentagon always finds new objections to the concessions of the North Koreans and the Chinese.

Peace is "depressing" to Wall Street—but not to the mothers and fathers of Americans who must speak out with all their strength now if the war in Korea is to end.

Crown Heights Ups Worker Sub Quota

A jammed Crown Heights-Rugby Freedom of the Press Association meeting last Thursday night announced that the midway sub goal in these areas had been reached, and readers boosted their quota of subs in the Daily Worker and Worker drive to 200 by March 1.

The meeting, attended by 125 association supporters, also paid a birthday tribute to Miss Claudia Jones, columnist for the Worker and one of the 17 Smith Act victims, and presented her with $104 for the trial defense fund, and with bouquets and corsages, and a beautiful leather handbag.

Michael Singer, Daily Worker political reporter, citing how community after community is boosting the Daily Worker and Worker

(Continued on Page 6)

ANASTASIO'S LATEST WATERFRONT SCHEME – 'ANTI-COMMUNISM AND CULTURE'

By MICHAEL SINGER

A new twist in gangland developed over the weekend when Anthony Anastasio opened a new "Longshoremen's, Checkers' and Clerks, Social Club at 371 Court St., Brooklyn, to bring culture, honesty, enlightment and anti-Communism. to the waterfront.

Anastasio, whose police record dates back to 1925, proclaimed that for $5 initiation and at continued payments of $1 a month "ALL (his emphasis) members of the International Longshoremen's Association" will be "protected against the sinister and subversive activities of Communism."

There was an unconfirmed report that the Anastasio headquarters would soon post in foot-high letters the immortal words of Al Capone, who in the 1940's (while in jail) issued his famous patriotic appeal:

"Bolshevism is knocking at our gates . . . We must keep the workers away from red literature and red ruses; we must see that his mind remains healthy."

Pledged to these ideals of Capone, Anastasio who said he had been "drafted president" of the club, issued membership blanks which featured a "loyalty oath" clause that "I am not and never have been a member of the Communist Party or in sympathy with any of its principles."

Hooted off the piers by striking longshoremen several months ago, Anastasio is opening his "anti-Communist crusade" while awaiting trial for assault against a rank and file dock leader. One law-enforcement official who has publicly vowed to clean the Anastasias off the waterfront will according to Anastasio, be a featured "lecturer" at the club—Brooklyn District At-

(Continued on Page 6)

ANASTASIO

AFL TEAMSTERS ASSAIL T-H FINE ON COAST DOCKERS

The Supreme Court's recent ruling requiring the west coast longshoremen to pay $750,000 damages awarded under a Taft-Hartley damage suit "should be a grim warning" to labor, declares the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in an editorial of its official journal.

The International Teamster, of which IBT president Daniel J. Tobin is editor, declares:

"If any labor union in America still feels that the Taft-Hartley law has no teeth, let it look at the recent Supreme Court decision. This case should add fuel to the flames of union discontent and stimulate workers, everywhere to efforts to get the law changed."

A union " can be sued and sued heavily for labor practices, now illegal, which may have once been routine exercise of labor's economic power of persuasion," adds the paper.

The Journal adds that "everyone in the Teamsters Union knows our general attitude toward Harry Bridges' union," referring to the long-standing hostility of the IBT's officialdom to the International Longshoremen's and Warehouse-

(Continued on Page 6)

Slobbering Over Royalty

—See Page 5

Farm Union Asks Peace and Parity

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—Jersey and Pennsylvania farmers, in a lively two-day convention, spoke out urgently for their two deepest needs—peace and parity. Meeting at the Hotel Hildebrecht for their ninth annual convention, Farmers Union eastern division delegates spelled out in a dozen ways how the war drive is crippling family-type farmers.

The farmers present voted opposition to war taxes which "cut the heart out of existing farm programs," UMT, the use of all weapons of mass destruction, atomic, bacteriological and chemical, and the building of American bases all over the world. In their resolution on world affairs, they said:

"We recognize potential new Koreas in Egypt, Iran . . . where people are asking only for control of their own natural resources and affairs. . . . There is no justification for 'police actions:' disposition of Iranian oil is the business of the people of Iran.

"Much of the unrest . . . is based on the honest desire of billions of colonial people for self-determination and economic security. . . .We believe our government failed to recognize that fact."

The roster of speakers included Republican Assemblymen Edward T. Bowser, co-sponsor of the unanimous State Assembly resolution condemning the Florida terror; Dr. Edwin Randall of the American Friends Service Committee, which is spearheading the nationwide fight against UMT, also area vice-president John Tisa of the Distributive Processing & Office Workers; Russell Meek, president of Farm-City Coop; Abner Green, leader of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born; and Dr. Milton J. Hoffman of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, who is N. J. chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

Other guests include spokesmen for the United Electrical Workers, and N. J. and Penna. directors of the Farm Home Ad ministration.

FROM THE FLOOR came a spirited fight defending the right of Negro farmers to own their own land. Speaker after speaker detailed cases where Negro farmers have been denied loans by local FHA offices.

In his report, exec. secretary Louis Slocum describe the double pressure on farmers of lower parity and skyrocketing costs. He voiced FU's demand for "at least 100% of parity for all family-size farms, and 150% of parity for milk farms."

ABNER GREEN :eported on his committee's work to protect the foreign born, against deportation drives. One FU leader, Sol

(Continued on Page 6)

Families of '17' Write to Mrs. Ingram

"Great sorrow and bitter indignation" over the denial of a Georgia parole to Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons was voiced by the Families of the Smith Act Victims in a letter to the framed Negro mother made public yesterday.

The letter, addressed to Mrs. Ingram at Georgia State Prison, Reidsville, Ga., pledged new "tireless efforts to win your freedom and that of your sons." The letter stated:

"We know full well that the injust sentence against you and the long years of cruel imprisonment which you are suffering is the result of the poisonous anti-Negro lynch terror that is rampant in our country today. We know that what has happened to you would not have happened to a white woman had she defended her womanhood and her honor as you did yours, nor to a white woman's son had they come to her defense as did your brave sons.

"We who send you this letter are the wives and families of those men and women, Negro and white, who are being persecuted, indicted, arrested, and jailed under the infamous Smith Act for having been in the forefront of the fight for the equal rights of the great Negro people and for the peace and well-being of all the American people.

"We feel that as long as you are kept in prison, no American woman can live in peace with her conscience."

In a letter to Gov. Talmadge, the families of the Smith Act victime protested the denial of freedom to the Ingram familiy, declaring:

"We are confident that thousands of American women, Negro and white, join us in our appeal that you release Mrs. Ingram and her sons on parole. Such a deed on your part would be an act of justice and common humanity which would be welcomed by fair-minded and liberty-loving peoples everywhere. Such an act on your part would reassure the nation and the world that the State of Georgia is still governed by the principles of the great Bill of Rights and by the laws of the U.S. Constitution."

Hear Fast Tonight On Nelson Trial

Howard Fast will give an eyewitness report of the Pittsburgh "sedition" trial of Steve Nelson, tonight (Monday) at 8 at the Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

The Union of Yugoslav-Americans is sponsoring the meeting.

Admission is free.

2,100,000 Workers Disabled in 1951

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (FP).—Preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that 2,100,000 workers were disabled during 1951 by work injuries, 9 percent above 1950.

Some 16,000 of those injured died as a result of the accidents and an additional 91,000 suffered permanent disability.

VOW SUPPORT FOR SMITH ACT VICTIMS

Pledging to "defend the Bill of Rights from all attacks, whatever the source," Farmers Union convention went on record opposing the Smith and McCarran Acts, and to petition President Truman to free those already jailed under the Smith Act, and to stop the current prosecutions.

22 Youth Leaders Issue Call For Peace Conference Here

Twenty two youth leaders in New York yesterday joined in inviting all youth organizations and individuals to attend a Youth Peace Conference in this city Feb. 22. The conference, at Manhattan Center, will "discuss how we can further the cause of peace and the various needs and problems of young people."

Invited to participate are all young people who want peace, whether they are in peace committees, dramatic groups, choruses, social and athletic clubzs, forums and discussion groups, religious or settlement house groups.

A partial list of signers in alphabetical order (organizations listed for identification purposes only):

Hy Bershad, Brooklyn Peace Council; Marvin Bolotsky, Chairman, Students for Universal Peace, CCNY Main Evening; Ike Clinton, Co-chairman, NY State Young Progressives of America; Claire Dukalsky, Bronx Youth Peace Council; Bernie Eisenberg, Jewish Community House, Brooklyn; Dorothy Faulkner, Chairman, Young Sojourners for Truth and Justice.

Also Florence Geller, Corresponding Sec'y Student Council, Queens College, Intercollegiate Coordinating Committee for Peace; Edward Gilbert, co-chairman, Peace Alternatives to War, NYU, Heights; Gene Gordon Jr., Capt. Track Team, Seward Park High School; Lisle Greenidge, Teacher, Young Men's Bible Fellowship; NYU Heights; Michael Hatzitakis, Executive Board, Local 70, Furriers Union; Irma Katz, chairman, Teen Age Dramatics Group, Bronx House.

Also, Joseph Krevisky, chairman, NY Youth Peace Crusade; Doris Mallard, daughter of lynch victim, delegate to World Youth Fesival; Ruthie B. Morris, Social Affairs Committee, Brooklyn Youth Council, NAACP; Ralph L. Oliver, brother of a GI missing in Korea; Carol Shirk, Youth of All Nations; Ike Williams, Co-Chairman Peaceful Alternatives to War, NYU Heights; The Thirty Years, Social and Athletic Club, East Bronx 'Y'; Daniel Ziegler, Executive Board, Local 107, AFL Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Relatives Ask Nat'l Guard Unit Be Recalled from Korea Duty

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10—.Angry relatives and friends of the 40th Division of the National Guard have demanded in a letter to Sen. Richard M. Nixon (R-Cal) that the men be "brought back home" from Korea "at the earliest possible moment." The letter was sent as local commercial newspapers devoted full-page spreads to accounts of the first Korea actions of the 40th Division.

The guardsmen's kin also registered a protest against "any and all legislation before Congress this year that permits sending any National Guard units to foreign soil for so-called police duty."

They charged the government with "misrepresentation of facts" because Guard enlistees were originally informed they "would never be called upon to serve in a foreign country, not even in what is so-called police duty."

TACOMA PEACE GROUP MAPS NEIGHBORHOOD ACTIVITIES

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 10.—A petition calling on the U. S. government to agree to a conference of the five major powers "for the purpose of settling differences and agreeing to a process of disarmament" was being printed for Pierce County circulation last week by Citizens Aroused, Tacoma peace organization.

With its emphasis on neighborhood peace activities, the group has voted to open permanent headquarters.

The 50-person "working committee" of Citizens Aroused also approved a resolution to President Truman and the congressional delegation opposing Universal Military Training. An anti-UMT petition is being prepared.

OREGON DRIVE LAUNCHED FOR PEACE PETITIONS

POTLAND, Ore.,R Feb. 10.—Initiation of a statewide sampaign in Oregon for signatures to petitions calling for a Five Power "No War" agreement was announced this week by the Joint Committee on Peace.

Meanwhile the Progressive Party of Washington launched its statewide drive for 10,000 signers to a petition being used nationally by the party. In the mails this week, the attractively printed petition is in the form of a scroll with a peace dove emblazoned at the top.

A GI's 3 Orphans in Korea

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—What Wall Street intervention in Korea has brought to the children of that war-torn land was strikingly described in a letter from an Amer[illegible]n soldier published in the Baltimore Sun last week.

The letter, by the son of Mrs. L. E. Brown, Sr., who sent it to the Sun, declared, in part:

"Mom, I have three orphan boys around 10 years old. Their families, relations—in fact their whole village was completely destroyed by us. They are entirely out of clothes."

Unionists Map West Coast Peace Campaign

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Members of 16 AFL, CIO and independent unions have formed Trade Unionists for Peace to help "crystallize and gave public expression to the overwhelming desire for peace of the American working men and women." They said they aim to set up chapters throughout Northern California, with headquarters in San Francisco.

The organization plans to circulate a petition among unionists and friends of labor urging the President and Congress to call for an immediate cease fire in Korea and call for negotiations between the U. S., Soviet Union, Great Britain, China and France.

The organization will assist all committees in trade unions and shops which are working for peace. A publication. Peace Facts, arming trade unionists with valuable peace material will be issued and a speakers' bureau set up to carry the program to union and other meetings.

Trade Unionists for Peace voted to maintain cooperative relations with other peace organizations and named Clint Smith as chairman, pro tem. They have temporary addresses at 538 28th St., San Francisco.

Army Paper Tells of Atrocity Killing of Korean Father of Two

How a Ridgway patrol killed a Korean farmer, loaded his orphaned tots into a jeep with the dead body and then handed the grieving children over to Intelligence officers for grilling is told in the 45th Division News, org[illegible] of a U.S. Army division in Korea.

The story, written by George Randol, appeared in the paper on Jan. 18, 1952. It is a chilling story of a completely senseless killing. It is a heart-stabbing story of the grief and torture which Wall Street war has brought to little Korean children, too young to understand or know the excuses used by the invaders of their land, but old enough to suffer and to weep. All these things, this story is. But perhaps the most horrible thing about it is that its author proudly announces that the orphaned Korean children were given a "helping hand" by Gen. Ridgway's forces—because they were finally sent to an orphanage!

"Maybe the Korean farmer was afraid to come out" of his but, George Randol wrote. So the 45th Infantry Division patrol "raked the dwelling . . . with automatic fire," and then "two tiny children came out crying. Inside, the wary patrol discovered the body of the children's father." Added the writer:

"It was no one's fault. No one had answered the cries of the policeman"—that is, the Syngman Rhee policeman who accompanied the Ridgway patrol.

"It was no one's fault." So quick and easy an alibi. A Korean farmer and father lay dead in his hut, killed by guns wielded by men whose homes lay 5000 miles across the sea—killed while 'truce' talks went dragging on—but it was nobody's fault.

But the man was dead, and so the "patrol left the homeless, hungry children at battalion."

"It was almost dark" by the time the tots were delivered to a "regimental refugee collecting point" and the children got their "meal" of rice.

Then, as the writer explained:

"Then the CIC (counter-Intelligence agents) questioned the refugees. Even children must be interviewed by intelligence men."

Once more the bereaved children were shunted about again, for "further screening" because "the CA teams stay alert for enemy agents passing as civilians."

And then the children were bundled off to an orphanage. The possible 'agents' had been "screened" and the story was over. The 45th Division News printed it, and over it a headline: "Hunt Brings Tragedy and Helping Hand."

The father was frightened. The father feared for his children and did not speak. And so, in a period of 'truce talks' an ordinary Korean civilian, in his military valueless little hut, was killed.

Many Americans will ask themselves whether, in this casually-told tale in an army division newspaper, they have not seen the real "atrocity" of war in Korea—the REAL atrocity, not the fraudulent 'torture' stories told about the Korean people while they themselves suffer the horror of total war.

Map Fight on Eviction of Whites Who Fought Levittown Jimcrow

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

A ten-day plan of action to prevent eviction from Levittown of a white family who two years ago entertained Negro children was launched by over 400 persons Saturday night in Farmingdale, Long Island. The meeting at the Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute was sponsored by the Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown. The white family who face eviction on Feb. 19 are Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ross and their two children. They live at 52 Honeysuckle Lane in the big Nassau county development.

The huge sign before the rostrum in the auditorium urged, "Halt the Ross Eviction"; "Rent to Negro People Now"; "Call Levitt, Manhassett 7-1100."

Noting the victory of the anti-bias fight at Stuyvesant Town in New York City, Mrs. Ross told the cheering audience, "I'm a little afraid of being lonely on Feb. 19. But our home has always been open to all regardless of race, creed or color. And so I ask you all, especially the mothers and their children to come and keep me company that day."

The threatened eviction of the Ross family by Levitt and Sons has been denounced as a reprisal for their ignoring the management's anti-Negro policies. Levitt at first had "Caucasians only" leases but under the public pressure and a Federal Housing Authority ruling had to abandon this, but still refuse to rent or sell to Negroes.

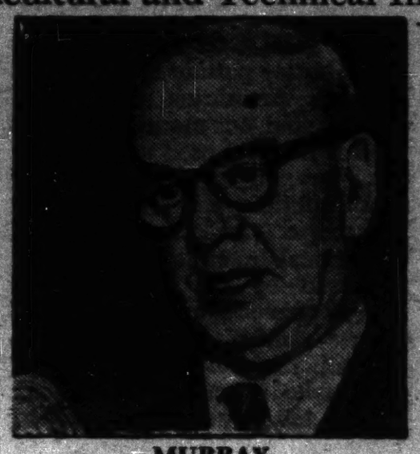
Mrs. Betsy Yaller of the committee told the rally that with the terror against the Ross family, "Levitt and Sons is creating the atmosphere that makes possible here what happened in Florida."

Guy Brewer, leader of the Jamaica Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People warned the white tenants of Levittown and Nassau County, "in the world of tomorrow it is going to be important that people not have a distorted perspective of other people. It will perhaps be more important to white children than to Negroes," he told them, noting the advance of the colored peoples of the world to freedom and dignity.

"In order for your children to get along," Brewer told them, "they must not grow up thinking that all Negroes are cooks, and butlers, and shoe shine boys. But they must know that we plant flowers, cook, and eat, have our joys and tragedies, read the same comic books heaven help us), and squabble about the same TV programs as other people do."

An indication of the growing opposition against Levitt's policies was seen in the messages read at the rally, by William Cotter, the committee's chairman.

Josephine Baker, internationally famous entertainer and fighter against bias, wired: "I am deeply concerned over this question of segregation and discrimination. America will never achieve its destiny until the American people themselves are able to live together and work together to achieve the American ideals."



MURRAY

Philip Murray, president of the CIO, declared that it was "definitely opposed to racial discrimination and to the owners of Levittown in their exercise of discrimination against colored people." Murray bid the committee to seek the support of Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO organization, ond of Michael Quill, president of the New York City CIO.

The national implication of Levitt's anti-Negro policies and attack on the Ross family were spotlighted by a message from Charles Ford, director of District Seven, United Steelworkers, which has jurisdiction in Bucks County where Levitt proposes to build another jimcrow project.

"As a leader in the trade union movement," Ford declared, "I can tell you that the American work-

(Continued on Page 6)

Interest in Civil Rights Parley Mounts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A big spurt in activity behind the leadership conference on Civil Rights by local and state units of participating organizations was noted by the National Association for the Advancement of Negro People.

The conference is for accredited leaders from state, local and national units of some 50 participating national organizations. Interest in the conference, to be held here Feb. 17 and 18, has made necessary a shift to larger headquarters at the Hotel Statler, 16 and K Sts., N. W.

The new schedule calls for registration of delegates on Sunday at 10 a.m. An organizing session will be held Sunday afternoon. On Monday delegates will meet in the Senate caucus room and from there visit the Senators and Congressmen, interviewing them on a change in Senate Rule 22 so as to permit filibuster be broken. A report session of the conference will be held Monday afternoon, and a closing session Monday night.

The NAACP, spearhead of the conference, will have representatives from 20 states. Advance registrations have been received from unions, civiv, fraternal and church organizations.

Moscow Trade Parley Irks State Dep't

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The State Department has launched a campaign, it was disclosed here today, to intimidate business men in the U.S., in western Europe, in Japan in south Asia from attending the April international economic conference in Moscow.

Many inquiries have been received from U.S. business men, and the State Department spokesmain said that while passports will be made to deter as many as possible from going to Moscow.

The State Department also indicated it was having trouble in its campaign because of the advan-

(Continued on Page 6)

UNLOAD FULL SHIPLOAD OF U.S. ARMS IN YUGOSLAVIA TODAY

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 10.—The Yugoslav Press Association announced today a complete shipload of American military equipment for Yugoslavia will arrive at the port of Pula tomorrow.

The brief announcement said the freighter Belgrade would unload "a certain quantity of" tanks and other military equipment. Foreign newsmen and photographers were refused permission to cover the arrival. Other arms shipments, including fighter planes, have been delivered from time to time.

Brig. Gen. John W. Harmon, chief of the U. S. military group supervising the delivery and utilization of arms aid, will be on hand for the arrival of the arms.

CHARGE JIMCROW POLICY AT PENNSYLVANIA LEVITTOWN

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—A "white only" rental policy at the new Bucks County Levittown housing development built here as a result of the new U. S. steel plant being erected in the vicinity of Morrisville was charged today by Zalmon H. Garfield of the Progressive Party of Pennsylvania.

Thousands of Negro steel workers, Garfield pointed out, are expected to be permant residents in the area.

"In the building of what in effect will be a new town in Bucks County," Garfield said, "it will be, indeed, a tragedy if the cancer of jimcrow is allowed to become fixed at the very outset.

"We call upon all citizens of Pennsylvania and most particularly upon Bucks County residents to write to their local planning commission, Bucks County commissioners, and to Levitt & Sons, Manhasset, L. I., builders of the Bucks County Levittown demanding a policy of non-discrimination."

1st STOOLIE CONTINUES TODAY AT TRIAL OF 15

By AL RICHMOND

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10.—When the California Smith Act trial resumes tomorrow, David (Butch) Saunders, the prosecution's first witness, is scheduled to continue his indentification of books and people.

In one day of testimony on Thursday, Saunders "put the finger" on 11 of the 15 defendants and on 10 separate items of printed matter. The trial was recessed Friday because of illness of defense attorney Alexander Schullman.

A list of documents submitted by the prosecution reveals that Saunders still has to identify the 10 more printed items: Program of the Communist International, drafted in 1928; "Why Communism" by M. J. Olgin; Dimitrov, published in 1935; "The Yanks Are Nno Coming", phamplet by the late Mike Quin, published in 1940; Bulletin No. 1 of the "Yanks Are Not Coming Committee; three editions of the Western Worker in 1937 (March 1, Dec. 20 and Dec. 30), the first edition of The Daily People's World, Jan. 1, 1938, and a copy of a Communist National Committee resolution, published in October, 1939.

Saunders said he was in the Communist party from 1935 to 1945. He said the defendant Carl Rude Lambert was head of the Communist party's control commission in 1945.

"Whaat is the control commission?" U. S. Atty. Walter S. Binns asked.

"We'll," the witness replied, "it is an organization which is supposed to protect the membership from any infiltration of informers, stoolpigeons, enemies of the working class, spies, saboteurs, and what have you."

He testified he was elected as a delegate of the San Francisco's seamen's CP branch to the Communist convention of 1945.

He testified that William Schneiderman, the party's state chairman and a defendant, was presetn at the seamen's branch meeting, and among the topics discussed was an article by Jacques Duclos, French Communist leader, criticizinz the U. S. party, and a proposed draft for a party constitution. He said there was a "very heated discussion" and all the members (50 to 60) participated.

One of the seamen was elected as presiding officer, he added.

Aside from Schneiderman and Lambert, the witness identified as active Communists in the 1935-45 period the following defendants: Oleta O'Connor Yates, Frank Spector, Al Richmond, Ben Dobbs, Dorothy Healey, Frank Carlson, Albert J. (Mickie) Iima, Ernest Fo and Loretta Starvus Stack.

The books fingered by him on the first day were: "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union;" Dictatorship of the Proletariat, a compliation of quotations; "Strategy and Tactics," another compliation; "Foundations of Leninism" by Joseph Stalin; "State and Revolution by Lenin," "The Communist Party"—a Manual on Organization" by J. Peters, the 1938 constitution of the Communist party, the magazine "Political Affairs," July, 1945; a copy of the draft party constitution submitted for discussion in 1945, and a pamphlet, "Under Arrest."

UNIONISTS' RALLY PLEDGES 60,000 PEACE SIGNATURES

Representatives of 17 AFL, CIO and independent unions attending a rally to launch the Big Five Peace petition drive in the unions on Thursday night pledged to collect 60,000 signatures for peace between now and March 20.

The rally which was held at the Furriers Joint Council headquarers was sponsored by the New York Labor Conference for Peace.

Other proposals passed included:

- Distribution of a leaflet calling upon unionists to write or wire President Truman urging an immediate and full armistice in Korea without further delay and negotiations among the five great powers for a peace agreement.
- Organization of peace rallies in every industry.
- Integrating the struggles of the Negro people with the fight for peace zy renewing labor's campaign for the freedom of Lieut. Leon Gilbert who is serving a prison sentence on a frameup charge.

In the discussion from the floor, a representative of a Peace Workshop of District 65 members pledged that his group would obtain 20,000 peace signatures by March 20.

A garment worker who spoke of the increase in peace sentiment in her ILGWU local pledged that her peace group would obtain 5,000 signatures within the required time.

A maritime worker, who stressed the difficulties in openly coming out for peace in his union, nevertheless promised 500 signatures in the drive for a Big Five Pact.

The Painters group pledged 1,000 signatures by March 20.

A speaker for the peace group in United Electrical Workers Local 430 who stressed the growing unemployment in this industry, pledged to get peace petitions into the hands of workers in the shops even while they are getting laid off. He thought the proposal of 60,000 signatures was much too low. "We can go way over 60,000 if we all do our part."

The meeting which was chaired by Augustus Thomas of the Peace Workshop, was also addressed by Carl Marzani, a recent victim of the un-American witchhunt.

Smith Act Victims Fund Needs $5,000 a Day

If every state organization will move as fast as the Carolina District Communist Party, with headquarters at Chapel Hill, N. C., the $100,000 emergency fund to be raised by March 3 for defense of victims of the Smith Act, will increase by leaps and bounds.

On Feb. 1 the Carolina district sent $300, stating that that sum "represents 75 percent of this district's obligations to the defense fund drive."

Three days later, a letter arrived declaring: "Enclosed is a check for $100 which makes a total of $400 from this district on the defense fund drive and completes our quota. Warmest comradely greetings from us all, Junius Scales, chairman."

That is moving with the speed the occasion requires. About $5,000 a day is necessary to complete the $100,000 emergency fund by March 3, the day the New York defendants go to trial under the thought-control law in Federal Court at Foley Square. Some $11,000 came in last Thursday, $10,000 of it from the Communist Party of New York State, but on Friday the amount received was only $768, of which $50 came from "A friend in Hackensack."

The $400 from North Carolina was swiftly raised in small amounts from Negro and white and from workers in the tobacco and textile industry there.

"If everyone showed the same drive and political understanding as the workers of North Carolina have shown," Mrs. Marion Bachrach, treasurer of the fund declared, "there would be no doubt that the New York defendants would go into court on March 3 with a victory—the successful completion of the emergency fund."

Contributions can be sent to the Self-Defense Committee of the 17 Victims of the Smith Act, Room 642, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

Negro Press Roundup

THE AFRO-AMERICAN at this point seems to like Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenshon as a possible Presidential candidate in the 1952 campaign already shaping up.

•

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER declares the "wave of bomb throwing all across the country is too serious, too terrifying and too widespread to be dismissed as unimportant, unrelated incidents. We have repeatedly appealed for federal action in cooperation with state and local government agencies to stop this violence. Extraordinary measures must be taken to stop this extraordinary menace."

•

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER columnist P. L. Prattis warns the Negro readers "there's a lot of talk about the budget these days. Maybe you think that a subject for the 'white folks' down in Washington, but, if you do you were never so wrong. Budget digs into your pocket just like a flea sometimes lodges itself under a man's belt. Ever had that happen to you? Can be rather annoying can't it? Well so can the budget, the amount of money which the Federal Government proposes to spend next year."

After breaking down the budget Prattis shows how each citizen will be made to pay, and concludes "somebody ought to have the courage to call a halt. History is replete with the examples of nations which have disintegrated and passed away by making war the major emphasis of their existence."

•

THE AGE demands Federal action in the recent bombings declaring "there is no valid reason why the FBI should not step in and stay on the job until the killer is captured. If this is not done bombing may become a regular pattern for violence."

•

THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE raps the U. S. Supreme Court for delaying a decision in the South Carolina school bias cases. The Journal and Guide supports the dissenting opinions of Justices Black and Douglas and charges that the majority decision "means a time-consuming and costly duplication of the whole legal proceedings. . . ."

•

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS supports the Fourth Annual Convention of the Spanish-American Youth Bureau, declaring everything possible should be done to work out smooth working and living relations between the Negro and Puerto Rican populations."

AFL Chiefs Ask End of Excise Taxes

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 10.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor called for the end of excise taxes on certain items today and criticized Congress for limiting public housing.

The council said excise taxes should be taken off amusements, transportation, communications, cosmetics and leather goods.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office of New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	$3.25	$6.00	$10.00
Daily Worker Only	3.00	5.50	10.00
The Worker		1.00	2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
Daily Worker & The Worker	$4.75	$8.00	$14.00
Daily Worker Only	4.00	7.00	12.00
The Worker		1.00	2.00

World of Labor

by George Morris

How the Smith Act Pattern Works

AS THE SMITH-McCarran-Taft-Hartley pattern continues to develop, Americans are beginning to find out more and more how it is being used as a blackmail weapon for union-busting, union-splitting and speedup in the shops. The latest and quite sensational example of this was disclosed by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union involving its Hawaii regional director Jack Hall, who is one of the seven in the territory indicted under the Smith Act.

Two FBI agents named James Condon and Richard Burros approached David E. Thompson, ILWU educational director, in the latter's home in Honolulu, in an effort to get him to act as go-beteen them and Hall on a proposition that if Hall would head a move to split away the Hawaii ILWU at the regional convention Feb. 2, he could obtain immunity from prosecution under the Smith Act.

These agents were apparently under the impression that it was two against Thompson, and that any exposure by the latter could be denied and ridiculed. But down in Thompson's basement was Robert McElrath, the ILWU's Hawaii radio news commentator with earphones on, operating a tape recorder that took down every word of the conversation. The choice portions of that conversation were already played over a territory-wide hookup for the ears of Hawaii's listeners. The recordings have also been flown to mainland.

When you read portions of that conversation, or, as I hope, hear it soon, you'll have little doubt that the union-busting Pinkertons of yesterday identify themselves with FBI badges today. They operate on authority of laws like the Smith Act, to get the same results that were obtained when they were hired to snoop for employers.

ANOTHER example of a blackmail job, which, however, was more successful for the union-busters, is reported by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Union in its Feb. 4 UE News.

Westinghouse opened a new plant at Metuchen, N. J. that will eventually have a couple of thousand workers. So far there are only about 200. The plant's management is evidently anxious to give the plant to Jim Carey's IUE and not deal with the progressive-led UE.

Hiring, therefore, was quite "selective." While members of the UE in the area found it hard to get a job, anyone from the IUE was as good as hired. The plan was to force a quickie "consent election," to cinch the plant for the IUE.

The UE, nevertheless, challenged the IUE and carried on educational work among the workers. Its Metuchen shop paper of Jan. 10 carried an item exposing a foreman named "Pusher" Le May, who has been driving the women employes of his depatrment to double the output since the recent opening of the plant, and was already pushing for a speedup of about three times the original rate.

SHORTLY before the Feb. 5 NLRB election, the company's bulletin boards displayed a letter from Commander Charles E. Leete, Naval material inspector, Newark, to the company, calling attention to the item in the UE's shop paper, and noting the laws under which the company "agrees to provide and maintain a system of security controls for the protection of classified matter" and adds that it is "strongly recommended" that the company see to it that the employers are "indoctrinated as to their responsibilities."

Beside the letter was the company's own note reminding the workers of the penalties for violation of the Espionage Act.

All that was brought on by a shop paper protest against a foreman's drive to speedup some women workers. A UE committee went to Commander Leete. He conceded to them there was nothing wrong in the shop paper item from a "security" standpoint. He refused to make his statement public. He promised to write another letter to Westinghouse, but said he had no no authority to order the company to post it. Later he discovered he would need "clearance from Washington."

The deed was done. The scare thrown into the Westinghouse shop had its effect. The IUE won the election.

Perhaps now Commander Leete can get clearance from Washington for a letter saying that if there was any "misunderstanding" he is "so-so sorry."

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Memorandum to the Turkish Ambassador

THE U. S. SENATE'S acceptance of Greece and Turkey into the North Atlantic Military Alliance, by a vote of 73 to 2, once again reminds us of the peril to our own national interests which flow out of the Truman-Dulles policy of making aggressive war alliances. For instance, what kind of ally is Turkey?

In his speech at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science last November, Mr. Feridun C. Erkin, the Turkish Ambassador, threw to the appreciative audience such pearls as these: "Turkey has no other ambition than to work in peace and security, to raise the standard of living of her people. . . . The Turkish Army constitutes today one of the principal pillars of world peace."

In view of this rash assertion, it is strange that Turkey's 1952 budget allocates more than 60 percent of total expenditures for direct military purposes. Less than one-twentieth will go for public health protection and social insurance, and for agriculture, which is in a state of crisis and supposedly constitutes the main source of livelihood for 80 percent of the population.

It is because of such a policy that, as Minister of Public Health Ustundag recently declared, more than half the population of 20,000,000 suffer from tuberculosis, 60 percent are illiterate, and the average life span is 30 years. It is because of such a policy that the Aksam, a pro-government Istanbul, newspaper in September reported: "Economic and social conditions are appalling. Nothing is being done to safeguard the people's health, and they are the victims of want, hunger and disease."

And Vatan, a pro-United States newspaper, added: "Turkey has 40,000 villages, but in very few of these will you find medical or obstetrical service or a school teacher. . . . Malaria, syphilis, tuberculosis and trachoma are rife throughout the country. The main reason for the rapid spread of disease is the terrible living conditions of the people. . . ."

Because of these conditions big peasant demonstrations occurred last summer and autumn in the Samsun, Balikesir, Sivas, Denizli and other vilayets. More than 1,000 peasants clashed with police in Koyna; more than 300 fought the gendarmerie in Karamursel; and in the Ankara vilayet peasants seized pitchforks and clubs and took over landlords' properties.

•

AS FOR THE ARMY, which Mr. Erkin boasts is "one of the principal pillars of world peace," about 150,000 of its allegedly 800,000 potential are even now being "given" to Eisenhower to do with as he pleases. But the main use of this armed force which United States officers have been training and equipping, and which the Pan-Turks dream of sending to annex Soviet territories inhabited by 40,000,000 people, will be against the Turkish people.

This is evident from the rapid fascisization of the country which has developed since the Cabinet, without calling Parliament into session, sent 10,000 Turkish soldiers to Korea to be used as shock troops by MacArthur and Ridgway. The Turkish Peacelovers' Society, which was formed the same month and collected 10,000 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal in a few days, was suppressed and all its leaders imprisoned, where they remain today. The entire executive and dozens of members of the Association of Students of Higher Learning were jailed for protesting against the revival of religious reaction, and they, too, remain in prison. Another large-scale roundup of hundreds of progressives coincided with the visit of Gen. Bradley following the Ottawa Conference, and eight of these are now threatened with death under a Turkish version of the Smith-McCarran legislation. All these prisoners are subjected to continuous torture.

•

It would be much more in keeping with the best interests of the American people, therefore, if organizations of the people should send a memo to Ambassador Erkin at Washington, and send copies to President Celal Bayar at Ankara, and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, demanding that Turkey stop torturing these prisoners, release them immediately, and that the United Nations send a commission to investigate Turkey's violation of human rights.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES backs up the U.S. maneuvers in the Korean truce talks plumping for the inclusion of the Syngman Rhee regime in the proposed conference after the truce has begun. "The free Korean Republic" says the Times, "is, however, recognized by the United Nations as the legitimate Government of Korea and the only legitimate Government on the peninsula. To exclude that government from discussing its own future in a conference to which the United Nations was a party would be not merely absurd but wilfully wicked."

•

THE HERALD TRIBUNE likewise goes for the endless haggling which the U.S. negotiators have used to keep the war going in Korea. "This stand keeps the U.S. from the untenable position of not seeming to want a real settlement; at the same time it avoids even the faintest intimation that the truce is being bought at the price of concessions in the political sphere.

•

THE POST notes the contradictory statements of General Eisenhower, President Truman, and former Ambassador Stanton Griffis on Franco Spain. "A democracy usually sounds foolish when it is trying to justify an illicit affair with a despotism," says the Post.

•

THE DAILY NEWS sees a Fair Deal plot behind the Madison Sq. Garden fiasco Friday night where Gen. Eisenhower's boom rocket fizzled. Seems the same stage, radio, movie and TV headliners were also behind FDR, Willkie and Truman. "Chronic exhibitionists and coat-tail riders," the News calls them.

It has a theory that the entertainers "think Eisenhower is a Truman Fair Dealer at heart and, if elected, will carry on Truman's policies in the main." Another case of unwittingly exposing its own belief that there is no fundamental difference between Truman and Ike—and/or Taft.

•

Drew Pearson in the DAILY MIRROR reports that Gen. Wedemeyer was offered $5,000,000 by Chiang Kai-shek to quit his U.S. Command and take over the fascist forces on Formosa. Wedemeyer, who did his best to defeat the people's democratic revolution in China, replied that he has "great sympathy" for Chiang's "anti - Communist policy" and would "try his best whenever possible, if he finds himself in a position to be of service." Wedemeyer, incidentally, in trying to get $10,000,000 from wealthy Chinese fascists to send to Chiang. But these "repatriated" Chinese moguls don't have much confidence Chiang could ever win. Seems they transferred their "riches to the U.S., Switzerland and Brazil."

CORRECTION

A typographical mixup, transposing two lines to the adjoining column, mangled the meaning of the last paragraph in George Morris' column last Friday. The last paragraph should have read:

As Bridges said after the Supreme Court approved the $750,000 damage suit against his union, "Money was never one of our biggest assets."

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Special Steel-Auto Edition

Daily Worker PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 50 East 13th Street, New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7956. Cable Address "Dailywork," New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dermer; *Secretary-Treas.* — Charles J. Hendley

SLOBBERING OVER ROYALTY

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE have been drenched in recent days with buckets of sentiment over the royal family of Britain in a manner which would have horrified the Founding Fathers of our country.

A press which is seeking to rush the American people headlong into war has no interest, of course, in the democratic traditions of the United States. On the contrary, the press is eager to help drown our democratic rights with a mess of royal slop.

The royal family of Britain consists of a bunch of parasites who live on the backs of the British people not only through direct subsidies but through enormous rents as one of the biggest land-owning families in the country.

The royal family is the symbol of Empire—a mystic shield in whose name the British bankers and industrialists carry on wars and atrocities—as our own bankers do in Korea—against the liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

The owners of the press in our country write about the royal family with tongue in cheek. For they are busy at the same time figuring how to annex the British empire to Wall Street.

The American people will not confuse British royalty with the British people. The British working people have built their own labor party on whose banner is proclaimed the goal of socialism—a word which horrifies the Labor Party leaders as much as it does the royal family.

The British people are fighting for peace and are a great ally of the American people in this most crucial struggle of our time.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

NO DECENT PERSON can help feeling shocked at the disclosure of the bombings of Jewish synagogues in Philadelphia by a full-fledged Hitler-style youth group.

Whose is the responsibility?

Is there something wrong with the parents of these young people?

To place the blame on the parents is to overlook completely the real source of this fascist-like poison.

When the Truman Administration first began its arrests of Communist leaders under the infamous Smith Act, we said this was a major step in taking the country down the road to fascism.

When the White House, the scandal-soaked Department of Justice and the Supreme Court majority deliberately push the country step by step toward fascism, who can be surprised at the cropping out of Hitlerite mob actions?

Anti-Semitism was the hallmark of Nazism which burned to death in gas ovens and furnaces millions of adults and children.

Today in the United States, it is anti-Semitism and anti-Negro outrages which accompany the drive toward fascism at home and for conquest, plunder and subjugation abroad.

In Florida we have seen the murder of the Negro leader, Mr. Harry Moore, and of his wife, Mrs. Harriet Moore—along with the bombings of Jewish and Catholic places of worship. In Illinois, we have seen the outrage against a Negro family in the town of Cicero; and now we have the arrest of eight Negro leaders and a white attorney on the ourageous charge of fighting segregation in the Cairo schools.

The "anti-Communist" drive of the Democratic and Republican Parties—borrowed directly from the handbook of Joseph Goebbels—churns up in its wake the poison of anti-Semitism and violence and genocide against the Negro people.

While demanding the punishment of the Klan murderers and mobsters, and while fighting against every outcropping of anti-Semitism, the people should unite at the same time for repeal of the fascist-like Smith and McCarran Acts, for halting the current Smith Act frameup trials and for the release from prison of all Smith Act victims.

Not "juvenile delinquency" as such, not the parents are responsible for the shocking incidents in Philadelphia, but delinquency in government as perpetrated by Attorney General Howard McGrath who imprisons Communist leaders for peace and lets mobsters and murderers have a free hand.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

The Coming Washington Negro Rights Conference

By PETTIS PERRY

ON FEB. 17-18, a coalition of organizations organized around the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is scheduled to take place in the nation's capital. It will be two years and one month since a similar delegation held a conference in Washington.

The past two years are filled with startling atrocities against the Negro people. The past two years see our country closer to the brink of fascism and war, which is the most dangerous period in our entire history. Dangerous because a third world war would mean the destruction of millions upon millions of people the world over. Dangerous because if fascism were to succeed in coming to power in the United States, it is not likely that the Negro people would fare much better than the Jewish people fared under Hitler Germany.

It would take a large-sized book, or at least a booklet, merely to catalog the violence perpetrated against the Negro people in the past two years. Suffice it to name a few:

A year ago this month, seven Negro men at Martinsville, Va., were sent to their doom. This was rapidly followed by only a few months with the brutal murder of Willie McGee. This in turn was followed by the legal lynching of Honeycutt. All nine of these deaths were the result of frame-ups of Negroes on rape charges.

In July, 1951, the outrageous violence against Negroes in Cicero and a violent attack upon those who attempted to come to the aid of the Negro people, took place. The latest scandal was the brutal bombing of the Moore family in Florida.

•

IT IS against this background that the conference takes place. It is against this background that we must view the heightened activities of larger and larger sections of the Negro population, on the part of larger sections of the labor movement attempting to beat back the growing pro-fascist violence against Negroes.

Significantly, all over the country these violent attacks against the Negroes are bringing in their train violent anti-Semitic outbursts against the Jewish people, and this is natural because fascism in every country seeks a scapegoat. The Jewish people have suffered the bitterest lessons of all at the hands of fascism with the destruction fo six million Jews by the Nazis under the Hitler regime. It is for this reason that larger and larger sections of the Jewish people are beginning to look with great alarm upon the attacks against the Negroes, because they see the hand of fascism more and more reaching for the throat of American democracy.

Some say that the blood of the Negro people and the attempt to spill the blood of the Jewish people must be laid at the door of the Dixiecrats. Others say that this must be laid at the door of Congress which has refused to pass civil rights legislation. There is a grain of truth in both contentions.

The stark reality of the situation is that the blood of the Negro people is dripping from the fingers of Truman, McGrath, the head of the American secret police, J. Edgar Hoover, for their complete failure to do anything to bring to justice the perpetrators of this violence. It is these servants of Wall Street that prefer to frame up and send to jail those who fight most courageously against these violent attacks.

This explains the frameup of the 11 Communist leaders in 1951. This explains the attempted frameup of 51 additional Communist and working-class leaders because it is known that the Communists fight unyieldingly for complete equality of the Negro people.

•

RESPONSIBILITY for this violence and the heightened growth of fascism in this country also lies with the Un-American Committee, dominated as it is by Dixiecrats and other Wall Street spokesmen. This committee is attempting to terrorize every advocate of peace, every fighter against anti-Semitism, every fighter against Jimcrowism and oppresson, every pro-labor force in the country. The metropolitan press, the radio, television plays no small part in all of this.

It is hoped that in the year 1952 the lessons of history have been made sufficiently clear that red-baiting, splitting and disruptive tactics used a couple of years ago can only aid the enemies of the Negro people.

The hour calls for the greatest unity of the Negro people and all possible support in the fight for civil rights. The cry should go up at this gathering for civil rights legislation now and never mind what either Party is prepared to pledge at its coming national convention.

Both the Democratic and Republican parties pledged in 1948 that they would fight for civil rights. Both have betrayed their pledges. Both have betrayed the Negro people and this should be unmistakably clear.

Therefore, there must be a demand that both parties fulfill in a substantial way their civil rights pledges of 1948. This means the immediate passage of an anti-lynching bill with teeth in it, a real FEPC and no fake FEPC, that the Federal government assume responsibility for bringing to a halt the violence against the Negro people.

In other words, this mobilization should seek to bring sufficient pressure to stop the genocidal warfare against the Negro people.

We cannot forget that Truman was bathing in the blood-soaked water and sands of the beaches of Florida while Shepard and Irwin were shot in handcuffs; that Truman has not issued any public statement in condemnation of the Florida outrages, although he has issued many condemnations for the arrest of the spy, William Oatis.

•

IT IS HOPED that all progressive forces throughout the country will work hard to give as much support as they possibly can to this; that the progressive forces not permit themselves to be provoked by those who are much more eager to please the reactionaries by red-baiting and splitting tactics than they are to fight for Negro rights.

One cannot forget the splitting role of the CIO two years ago at this mobilization with the assistance of some of the Negro leaders.

This time the Negro people should know that Phil Murray's own union, the steelworkers, have just come out with a 22-point program, not a single point of which includes an FEPC. This explains the real capitulation and betrayal of the top leaders of the CIO on the whole fight for Negro rights.

(Continued on Page 8)

Yvonne

(Continued From Page 1)

ington's segregated school system is pending before the courts. In the Cogdell case, a group of Negro parents who were refused a three-judge court by District Judge Matthew McGuire, appealed to the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court has withheld an opinion pending action by the appeals court.

COURT DUCKS ISSUE

This is in keeping with the practice of the present Supreme Court on questions affecting jimcrow schools. It has been a long time since the eminent justices watched their kids, their faces scrubbed and a luncheon dangling from their arms, trudge off to school. It has been even longer since Chief Justice Fred Vinson and his collegues were pupils learning their 3-R's.

For most these black-robed gentlemen, the issue presented in the Cogdell case, and by Yvonne's father in the Moses case, is purely abstract. They do not wish to know of the terrible cost of the dual school system as measured either in the dollars it takes to finance two systems, nor in the humiliation and indignity which Yvonne and other Negro children must suffer.

Thus they procrastinate; they postpone, they delay. On Monday, Jan. 28, the Supreme Court refused to make a decision in the Clarendon, S. C., case, which involved the issue of segregated schools, and sent the case back to a three-judge court in that state.

This was an obvious delaying action and it was so recognized by Justices Black and Douglas who dissented.

The Supreme Court, as the voice of white supremacy reaction, fears to face a challenge to its old doctrine that facilities for Negroes may be separate if they are "equal."

For that doctrine, now a half century old, is so discredited among the people that it can no longer be upheld by the court without sacrificing whatever respect the people still hold for it.

Somehow the court must be required to cease stalling and decide this issue—and decide it in accordance with the Constitution. Meanwhile little Yvonne and her sisters and brothers must receive the daily wounds and heartaches and indignities which are the bitter toll the white supremacy system demands of America's colored children.

Trade Parley

(Continued From Page 3)

tageous trade offers being offered by the Soviet Union. Japan, for example, it was said, has been offered Soviet coking coal at $12 a ton, compared with the present rate of about $36 a ton for West Virginia coal shipped from Newport News, Va.

The State Department's answer to this is that such profitable east-west trade would hurt the "western" armament and war propaganda program.

Greetings to

Esther, Gert, Ira

on the birth of

SHELLEY

may he grow up to live

in a world of peace

and socialism

FANNY, JUIA, SI,
RICHARD, PEGGY,
JEAN and ROS

Vote Power To Strike on 9 Bus Lines

Officials of Local 100 the Transport Workers Union received authorization at a meeting Saturday by 500 members of the union's executive committee to "take any and all steps necessary" to win the 40-hour week on nine private bus lines. The vote gave the local leaders power to call a strike by March 1, including action against the Third Ave. Transit System, which has been leading the operators in a drive to cripple the TWU's fight for shorter workweek.

Will Bring Plea To Albany of Aged Members of IWO

A protest against an attempt to destroy the insurance protection of thousands of aged members of the International Workers Order will be placed before Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and state legislators on Feb. 19 by a delegation of hundreds of "senior citizens" of the IWO, it was announced yesterday by the IWO Policyholders Protective Committee, sponsors of the delegation.

A dissolution order obtained by the N.Y. State Insurance Department against the IWO, a sound and solvent fraternal insurance society, would deprive its 160,000 members of their insurance protection.

A special train will leave Grand Central Station on Tuesday, Feb. 19 at 8 a.m., returning to New York at 9 p.m. Round trip fare is $10.

Persons and delegates wishing to accompany the delegation should register with the IWO Policyholders Protective Committee at 80 E. 11 St., Room 337, or telephone GRamercy 7-8846.

Anastasio

(Continued From Page 1)

torney Miles F. McDonald.

Anastasio told reporters that "the purpose and scope of this social club" would be to "educate" longshoremen "in the direction of their privileges, rights and duties, as workers and citizens. . . ."

If his membership drive—he claims 500 and is aiming at 5,000 a month—is successful, Anastasio will have $25,000 in initiation dues and $5,000 a month to spread his culture.

"We're going to have speakers every month and we're going to tell the members all about the constitution and by-laws of the ILA too," said Anastasio, who hasn't permitted a union meeting since indigo was a main import from the Indies.

"We want the authorities to know about us. We want to be supervised."

Who thought up the idea of a social club? "It was my own idea. We need a nhonest organization."

Funny thing, along the Brooklyn waterfront nobody believed him.

Levittown

(Continued From Page 3)

ing men and women coming to settle in the greater Philadelphia area will expect that any man regardless of race, creed, or color will be able to buy or rent a home within the development now being built or contemplated. We in the labor movement don't like lily white Long Islland towns for Buck County steel workers. There will be thousands of colored steel workers working side by side with all other races. These people will be housed!"

Jackie Robinson, Dodgers star, wired, "Before I go South for Spring training I'll be glad to do whatever I can. Please get in touch with me and let me know what I can do to help."

Political backing came from Republican Assemblyman Joseph Carlino, who told a delegation Saturday morning, according to Cotter, "I am opposed to discrimination in Levittown or anyhere else." Carlino promised that he would take the matter up with Sen. John Bennett. The committee will also see Congressman Ernest Greenwood this week, it was announced.

Also present were Mrs. William Berg and Mrs. Clara Fagin, of the Stuyvesant Town fight, who urged the Levittown and Nassau anti-bias fighters to stand together. Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Cannon, only Negro residents of Levittown, were present. Rev. W. Hampshire of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Farmingale, delivered the invocation, while the Rev. Underwood of Hempstead delivered the benediction.

Other messages came from New York City Councilman Stanley Isaacs, Franklin Koch, executive secretary of the Board of Social Missions, United Lutheran Church; and Arthur Garfield Hays.

Crown Heights

(Continued From Page 1)

sub quotas, said: "Conviction among the readers, among ourselves that the paper can be spread quickly, that people will eagerly accept it, that workers are anxious to hear us, is the first prerequisite for building the Daily Worker as a mass tribunal for peace and democracy."

He gave a picture of the paper's influence in City Hall and Albany in mobilizing struggle against the Stuyvesant Town evictions, against witchhunt bills, against discrimination and war budgets, adding: "The paper has helped win important victories. Imagine what victories it could advance for the people if it had a mass circulation. It is no longer a matter of maintaining what we have but of expanding and extending our influence. The campaign proves it can be done."

Teamsters

(Continued From Page 1)

men's Union against which the high court ruled.

"But the fact remains, here was a union which was sued for an unfair labor practice under the Taft-Hartley Act," the editorial went on.

The IBT itself is one of the most sued unions as a result of the Taft-Hartley law.

Negro People's Contribution To the Music of Our Country

By Sidney Finkelstein —See Page 7

The Business Office

of the Daily Worker has moved to

35 East 12th Street, 8th Floor

Phila. Women

(Continued From Page 1)

the health of persons in the community."

The four women were originally arrested on Aug. 5, 1950, and held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate Eleas Myers for "unlawfully soliciting funds," disorderly conduct," and "public nuisance." The first two charges were later dropped, and the indictment charged only a "public nuisance."

A Mansions Committee for a Free Press, affiliated to the Civil Rights Congress, organized a mass campaign in the Strawberry Mansions area, where the women had been arrested. Petitions, delegations, phone calls, and leaflet distributions all demanded that the indictments be dropped.

The four women are: Mrs. Evelyn Hechtman, Mrs. Ruth Martin, Mrs. Jennie Getman, and Mrs. Geraldine Ivans.

"The dismissal of the frameup charges against these women," said Robert Jaffe, manager of the Pennsylcania Worker," points up the vital fact that victories can and are being won in the struggle for a free press. The victory should encourage everyone to sharpen and advance the struggle against the vicious Smith Act which has become the fountain head of repression against a free press and against peace and freedom in our country.

"This victory was only won for the people of Philadelphia because these four women, and other men and women like them, realize the importance in the fight for peace and democratic rights, of circulating the Daily and Sunday Worker. Coming in the midst of our present circulation campaign, we are sure this victory will spur all friends of the paper to go out for thousands of additional readers."

John Holton, Pennsylvania director of the Civil Rights Congress, declared: "We hail this victory and ask people to continue the struggle for peace and freedom of press. Although some would like to close the streets and the avenues of communication to the people, it is always their will to have opinions expressed in the market place that keeps theh press open."

Farmers Union

(Continued from Page 2)

Hertz, is a deportation victim. Noting that "the alien is first," Green reminded the group that the Smith Act, now used against progressives and unionists, was known only as the "Alien Registration Act of 1940."

"Now, ten years later," he said, "the whole country wakes up to the fact that we have not an alien law, but an alien and sedition law."

A TELEGRAM was sent to the national office urging that the convention site be removed from "jimcrow Dallas, Texas" if "our cherished, traditional position against discrimination is not to be irreparably dirtied."

At their windup banquet, they applauded Edwin Randall of the American Friends Service Committee, who said: "the efforts to put across UMT is one of the most dastardly attacks on our freedom that has ever come from within or without America."

Dr. Milton J. Hoffman of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, who is N. J. chairman for the Committee on Peaceful Alternatives, told the delegates, "I love America so mighty dearly that I can come to criticize it . . . the farmer's stake in the world is peace, human dignity which can only exist in peace."

Their newly re-elected president, Alvin B. Christman, said it too: "The struggle for peace is not lost if we keep fighting for it. Only peace can bring brotherhood. . . ."

Classified Ads

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTION

MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners, starts Tuesday, Feb. 12 at 7:30 p.m. Instruction free to members. Dues 50c weekly. Come and register. $1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization at 106 E. 14th St. near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

PORTABLE 2-SPEED PHONO with tone control, regular $27.50. Spec. $19.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

SERVICES

(Upholstery)

SOFA rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention, mornings 9-1. HYacinth 8-7887.

SOFA $12, chairs $5 up. Seat bottoms repaired in your home. First class material and labor. Slipcovers. Estimates given. Anywhere N. Y. and N. Jersey. AG 2-9196.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

MOVING, STORAGE, many satisfied readers. Low rates. Call Ed Wendell JE 6-8000

MIKE'S Pickup . Trucking Service. Small jobs, shortest notice, dependable, reliable. UN 4-7707.

Shopper's Guide

Electrolysis

IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE to Rid Yourself of Unwanted Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Men also treated. Free consultation.
BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS
110 West 34th St. (adj. Saks)
Suites 1101-1102 • LO 3-4218

Interior Decorator

TED ARCHER
INTERIOR DECORATOR
"YOU CAN AFFORD GOOD TASTE"
146 St. Nicholas Ave., N.Y.C.
Bet. 116 & 117 Sts. MO 6-5206
Cornices—Wood, Upholstered; Slip Covers, Drapes, Furniture (New and Used), Venetian Blinds, Lamps, Pictures and Oil Paintings.

Insurance

CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Mill End Goods

A New Shipment of Fine High Price Handsomely Designed Silk Prints
Selling in New York's better stores at $3.95 and $5.95, here $1.79 to $1.95 yd.
Many other beautiful fabrics from England and France, pieces just large enough for a suit, coat, dress, skirt or blouse from 80c a yd. and up.
Twenty pieces of Men's Fine Suitings worth $17 a yd.—$8.00, $9.00 and $10.00
DORETTA TARMON
MILL END IMPORTS, Inc.
799 BROADWAY ROOM 206
Entrance also 80 E. 11th Street
Open daily 'til 7 p. m. Wed. 'til 8 p. m.

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Opticians and Optometrists

UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Office
ELI ROSS, *Optometrist*
Tel. NEvins 8-9166
DAILY 9 A.M. - 7 P.M.
SATURDAY 9 A.M. - 3 P.M.
EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

Restaurants

BRONX
Hungarian Restaurant
2141 Southern Boulevard
(Bet. 181st and 182nd Sts.)
Home Cooking • Tasty Dishes
MEETING HALL — Catering for WEDDINGS AND PARTIES
Phone LU 4-0175

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
• *Quality Chinese Food* •
Special Attention to Parties & Groups

Negro People's Contribution To the Music of Our Country

By SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN
Author of "How Music Expresses Ideas."

The greatest single contribution of any people to the music of the U.S. has been that of the Negro people. This music has permeated all of the country's life. Yet while the music cannot be ignored, it is lied about, distorted, often turned into an attack upon the Negro people themselves.

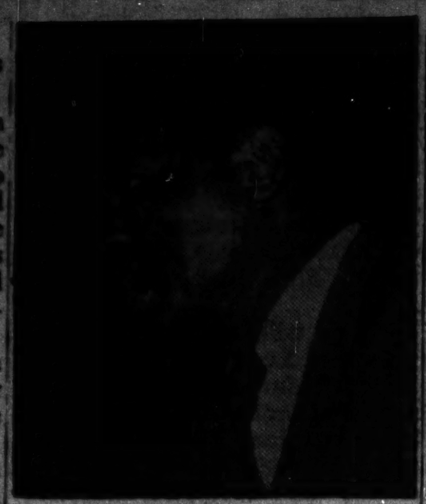
The spirituals have become a beloved music of millions, but never mentioned is their origin in the struggle against slavery.

Musical patterns stemming from the Negro people are heard in a mass of composed music, but the Negro composer, attempting to enter this almost lily-white field, finds almost insuperable obstacles. He cannot get the university or well-paid critic jobs which his white colleagues get so that they can continue to write music.

The great fortunes of the commercial, mass-produced "popular music" industry are built largely on musical material taken over from the Negro people, yet in this field the Negro musicians, the most creative, are subjected to the most intense material and intellectual exploitation.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

The great quality of African music, with its beauties of melody and rhythm, was that it was a social music, in which all the people took part, and was used for all the activities of daily life. The spirituals were also a new music, a leap forward, reflecting the beginning of the welding together of a nation in the fight against slavery. They were a deeply religious music of a people to whom religion and the hatred of slavery were one and the same, to whom both the imposition of slavery and voluntary submission to it were sinful.



PAUL ROBESON

They were a great music because they reflected every side of life. They were sung in churches, sung as Underground Railroad signals, sung as marching songs. Among them were great joyous songs, and great "sorrow songs." The sorrow, however, was always a social sorrow, the proclamation by a people of their dignity and humanity. And it is this assertion of the right to love and sorrow, against the attempts to dehumanize them, this love of freedom, which makes this music so moving to all people tday, although few ask how these qualities came about.

The songs used by both sides in the war against the slave-owners came from the Negro people. "Dixie," which is still today the anthem of the would-be slavocrats, was "adopted" by a minstrel, Dan Emmett, from a Negro song, in 1859.

A song of a slave, heard by Massachusetts soldiers in 1861 and taken up by them as a marching song, swept the army, was set to words by Julia Ward Howe, and became "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," also known as "John Brown's Body."

The secular plantation music of the Negro people, of songs and dances was "borrowed" by the white "entertainers" in the blackface minstrel shows, and was turned itno a mockery of the Negro people themselves. Out of these minstrel shows came a flood of the racism offering itself as "humor," which permeated the commercial popular music during the 1890's and early 1900's, and is still not eradicated.

Out of the minstrel shows came the stereotype of the "banjo-picking" Negro. The truth was that even under slavery, the Negro people had mastered the violin, piano and every available musical instrument, often for the entertainment of the people in the big houses, who themselves were barren of culture.

• • •

The Negro people, under the greatest handicaps, produced some of the most phenomenal concert instrumentalists and singers of the past century. A few of the many are John T. Douglass, violinist, who gave free lessons to a poor white boy who himself became a famous violinist, David Mannes; Thomas Greene Bethune, known as "Blind Tom," who mastered 7,000 pieces by ear; the singers Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, Mme. Sisteretta Jones, and Mme. Marie Selika, who astonished critics in Paris, London and Berlin with their great voices.

But they were never permitted to walk the opera stage with white singers, even as has happened in more recent times to Paul Robeson, Julius Bledsoe, Roland Hayes, Marian Anderson, Dorothy Maynor and Carol Brice. There were composers such as Harry T. Burleigh, who modestly described his recreations of spirituals into concert songs as "arrangements," although his work was far more cerative than that of many a self-described "composer."

• • •

Negro people invented the cakewalk, as a satire against the "big house," but those who cashed in on the cakewalks were white band leaders such as John Philip Sousa.

Many remember the fuss made about Paul Whiteman's "symphonic jazz" during the 20's, but Lt. Jim Europe, who did it earlier and better, is forgotten.

Today, now that they are dead, it is the fashion to praise the masters of early ragtime and blues such as Scott Joplin, Bessie Smith, Joe Oliver, and Ferdinand Morton, but they died in poverty, while innumerable "borrowers" profited from their ideas.

The publishers who made a fortune out of Joplin's ragtime pieces were not interested in his two operas.

And it is important to remember that these great talents, whose livelihood was always on the worst paid fringe of the commercial, white-run, entertainment world, had even greater potentialities.

Among them, had they been given the chance to really develop their talents, were the potential Schuberts, Beethovens and Mussorgskys of the United States.

• • •

The lesson taught by the music of the Negro people is applicable to all musicians, of every background. It is that if they would create a great and lasting music, whether of song and dance or opera and symphony, they must make this music express the joys and sorrows of the people, their humanity and strength, their struggle against oppression. Not to do this means to produce an arid art.

And great as the contribution of the Negro people already is to U.S. music, its future is even greater. It will produce, when the jim-crow bars are broken and in the very process of breaking them, songs, dances, operatic, concert and symphonic works which, in their beauty of melody, their realistic reflection of the real life, feelings and struggles of the working people, will be in the vanguard of U.S. music.

HOLLYWOOD WHITEWASHES THE SEIZURE OF TEXAS

By DAVID PLATT

The Clark Gable-Ava Gardner film 'Lone Star' at the Capitol had me writhing in my seat because of its atrocious treatment of an important chapter of American history.

The film says that the annexation of Texas in 1845 and the war with Mexico the following year were noble, just and popular acts on the part of our government.

It says that those public figures who favored annexation and war were great patriots who spoke and acted for the good of the United States.

It says that those who opposed the entrance of Texas into the union because it would lead to war were scoundrels and traitors who were not working for the good of America.

Thus does Hollywood turn history on its head.

• • •

What are the facts:

The annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico were acts of cold-blooded aggression by the U. S. Government which at the time was controlled chiefly by the slave-owning southern planters.

"The South was for the annexation, which opened a vast vista of extension for slavery ever hungering not only for new political domains but for fresh fields to till, since slave culture, especially the culture of tobacco, was exhausting to the soil. The Northern spirit was opposed to annexation for the same reasons." (The United States—An Outline of Political History by Goldwin Smith.)

So much for the "great patriots" (slave-owners) who favored annexation and war.

And who were the "scoundrels and traitors" who opposed annexation and war?

In the North, the great Abolitionist congressman Charles Sumner spoke of the "fraud and iniquity of the annexation of Texas" and the "great crime of waging an unnecessary and unjust war with Mexico."

Young Abraham Lincoln, in denouncing the conquest policies of President Polk declared that the "blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, is crying out against this war."

Frederick Douglass characterized the Mexican war, in a public address "as a murderous war—as war against the free states—as a war against freedom, against the Negro and against the interests of the workingmen of this country—and as a means of extending that great evil and damning curse—Negro slavery."

Other distinguished Americans like Wendell Phillips and Henry Thoreau also opposed the war as "a thieving expedition of dealers in human flesh."

Above all, as William Foster has pointed out, "the young labor movement roundly condemned the war." And years later, President Ulysses S. Grant said that the Mexican war was "one of the most unjust wars ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation."

• • •

If one is to believe 'Lone Star' however, the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico were as just and as popular as the modern imperialist slavers try to make us believe the war in Korea is today.

The big lie factory on the West Coast rolls on and on.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

'Yea' to Rule Changes, Other Matters . . .

SPOKE THE OTHER DAY of the two proposed rule changes in basketball which were put to clinical test on the initiative of Springfield and Yale. Springfield, incidentally, is the city where basketball had its origins, and this is much more definite than the Cooperstown and other myths surrounding baseball's birth. For one thing, basketball's beginning happened in the 20th century and so is within reasonable memory of many living people. Baseball's origins go way back before the Civil War.

More important, baseball is hard to pin down as a game which began at a certain point, since its form evolved over a long period and has clear roots in pre-American games. Basketball actually began here, and thus is the closest, in its origins, to a true national pastime.

Basketball can be said to have started when Dr. Naismith hung a couple of peach baskets up at either end of the Springfield Y gymnasium, and turned some boys loose with a soccer ball to be heaved up into the basket. That was and is the basic game, as those who saw NYU heaving at the Madison Square Garden peach baskets the other night against Syracuse will testify. They did, after a lot of ladder climbing to retrieve the ball, get the bright idea of knocking out the basket's bottom, and from there the modern basket followed.

Which is a long way around to the second proposed rule change. The first, a good one which seems increasingly inevitable, was to open the lane forbidden to the big men for more than three seconds to 12 feet, instead of the current six. This change, already in existence internationally and in our pro league, opens up the cutting area and takes some of the premium off sheer height, while not hurting the good big men.

The other proposed change is a little more drastic. It stiffens the rap for fouls by the defensive team, making two shots the mandatory call, whether the player fouled is in the act of shooting or not. And it eliminates the foul shot when the offensive team fouls the defense, merely charging a personal foul and giving the ball over to the fouled team.

This last part I'm a little dubious on. The theory is that a foul by the team which has the ball is inadvertent and not as costly to the other side as a defensive foul stopping a drive for a goal. But some of the western "pickoff" blocks I've seen committed by offensive teams have to be penalized by a foul shot. They amount to a player without the ball knocking a defensive man out of the play with actual contact. This needs more chewing over, but the automatic two shots for every defensive foul committed seems like a fine idea to restore a balance which has gone out of whack.

I like this because the penalty for defensive fouling is often inadequate. One of the game's major inequities is when a player who has earned a basket is fouled just before the shot, makes the shot, only to have it nullified and to be awarded one shot. The new rule also would end the deliberate fouling by a trailing team trying to get the ball in the final minutes. If the team with the ball is leading by one or two points, it is obviously not going to risk a single foul shot and surrender the ball for the other team to possibly make two. Knowing this, and since the refs just do not call the "intentional foul" as they should, the defensive team often turns the last minutes into a clutching match.

Move to give the new rules a thorough tryout in game conditions.

•

YOU CAN'T GET away with sloppy columning. Thanks to the readers who called and wrote to correct Thursday's piece on Don Newcombe in which we said he was the "losing pitcher" in the final playoff game. The losing pitcher was Branca. The tecnicality of winning and losing pitcher has its only real meaning in the records of the pitchers. In this case, Newcombe left leading 4-2 with two men on base. He was therefore technically responsible for those two men, who could do no more than tie the score. The winning tally was represented by Bobby Thomson, and that was Branca's baby. If Newk had left bases full and Thomson homered, he would have been the losing pitcher since the runner on first would have decided the game.

But, as the several readers themselves mentioned in correcting me, this has no bearing on the point made by the column, the crude unfairness of Times writer Roscoe McGowen's sentence on the occasion of Newcombe signing: "Last year Newk won 20 and lost 9, failing in the supreme test in the final playoff game with the Giants on Oct. 3."

•

THE INDIANS have signed Pete Reiser, now 33, as a utility man and pinch hitter, largely on the recommendation by Ralph Kiner to Hank Greenberg. Kiner, who roomed with Greenberg in Hank's one year with the Bucs, and has been his close friend since, pointed out to the Cleveland general manager that Reiser's .277 average last year concealed a surprising record of coming through in important moments. Pete can't hurt Cleveland any. . . . Allan Roth, demon Dodger statistician, who keeps tabs on every pitch of the entire season, comes up with some interesting little items. For instance, Roy Campanella, with his 33 home runs last season, knocked in 65 runs, the same number Gil Hodges drove over with his 40 homers. Twenty-five of Gil's circuits were with bases empty. Only one of Campy's homers came with nobody on.

Cardinal fans aren't going to soak up much sunshine this season. Of their 77 home games, the Stankeymen will play 55 at night, with only three weekday daytime affairs. Could this be overdoing a good thing?

•

ADD WEST POINT athletes. An organization called "The Delafield Foundation" has a "small sum tucked away" in a Newburgh bank to provide funds for refresher and cramming courses to help good athletes get into the Point.

JANSEN TWISTS FACTS, TEACHERS CHARGE

In a sharply worded letter of rebuttal to Superintendent of Schools William Jensen, Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, charged that Jansen's statement "attempting to justify" his suspension of eight teachers on Jan. 31, was "amazingly contrary to fact." Jansen's assertion that he was "not inquiring into their political beliefs" was belied by the facts, Mrs. Russell said, which showed that many of the questions asked of teachers were "brazen inquiries into their private lives and political beliefs." (Two of the eight denied that they are members of the Communist Party but refused to answer other questions.)

Challenging Jansen's declaration that it was his "clear duty to inquire as to possible membership in the Communist Party," Mrs. Russell pointed to appeals now before the U. S. Supreme Court, the New York State Supreme Court and the State Commissioner of Education, showing that, "far from having a 'clear duty' to proceed (Jansen's) very right to do so has not been established," placing him under a moral, if not legal, obligation to await the outcome of pending litigation.

Mrs. Russell countered Jansen's claim that in each case he had "sufficient evidence to justify the inquiry," with a challenge that he "bring it into the open" instead of using the "convenient and cowardly gimmick of charging 'insubordination' for refusal by teachers to submit to a fishing expedition."

She called it an "affront" to teachers to be questioned by Saul Moskoff, an Assistant Corporation Counsel, who, although himself an attorney for the Superintendent, refused to permit the teachers he interrogated to be accompanied by counsel.

Mrs. Russell charged that Moskoff's assignment as "inquisitor and prosecutor" for Jansen was a "political pay-off by the Mayor to Mafera's Democratic Club in Ridgewood" of which Moskoff is a member, and that he was selected "because a Jew was required to do a hatchet-job on Jewish teachers whose nobility of character and superlative professional competence are unassailable."

Kirk, Ex-Envoy To USSR, Heads Sabotage Group

Adm. Alan G. Kirk, who last week resigned as U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, announced yesterday he had taken over leadership of a movement by White Guard emigres to stir up 'revolt" in the USSR.

Kirk said he would replace Eugene Lyons, who is retiring as president of the anti-Soviet group calling itself the American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia.

The organization will set up a political center in Munich.

JUST ARRIVED
1951 editions
Pamphlets from USSR
in English
50 cents a packet — Postpaid
Packet No. 1:
1—Development by Stalin of Marxism-Leninism theory of National Question. M.D. Kammari.
2—Critical Remarks on National Question—Lenin.
3—Marxism and National Question by Stalin.
4—Dialectical and Historical Materialism—Stalin.
Ask for description of contents of other three packets.
IMPORTED PUB. & PROD.
22 East 17th Street, N.Y.C. 3

What's On?

Coming

NEGRO HISTORY MONTH CELEBRATION, Ewart Guinier, Dr. Herbert Aptheker and other noted Negro and Puerto Rican speakers. Cultural Program, and refreshments, at the ALP—7th East—884 Columbus Ave., Wednesday, Feb. 13 at 8:30 p.m. Admission free.

COMBINATION
STEEL and AUTO EDITION
15th Anniversary of Sitdown Strike at GM PLANTS in Flint, Michigan
15th Anniversary of Signing of the First U.S. Steel Contracts
Current Events in the Steel and Auto Industries

ORDER YOUR BUNDLE NOW!
Deadline is Wednesday, February 13
Order 12 Copies for $1; Use Attached Coupon

Enclosed please find $______ for ______ copies of the Feb. 10 issue.
Name ______________________________
Address ____________________ Apt. ______
City ______________ Zone ____ State ______
Mail to: The Worker, 50 E. 13 St., N. Y. 3, N.Y.

It began at JARAMA
15th Anniversary Commemoration
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE
Greet Steve Nelson
Penthouse at 13 ASTOR PLACE
AUSPICES: Committee to Defend Lincoln Veterans
ADMISSION $1 AT DOOR $1.50 Tax Incl.
SPECIAL SHOW
SATURDAY, FEB. 16
8:30 P.M.
HOWARD FAST
BEN CAREATHERS
HERBERT APTHEKER
IRV WEISSMAN
• "Ballad for JARAMA"
• "Peekskill U.S.A."
• 30 Voice Chorus followed by Dancing 'till 2 A.M.

Hold Dinner Feb. 23 For Mindel, Begun

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be the main speaker at a testimonial dinner Feb. 23 for Jacob Mindel and Isadore Begun, two of the Smith Act defendants in New York at the ALP Hall, 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx.

The dinner, which includes a full meal and entertainment, is sponsored by the Bronx Committee for the Defense of Mindel and Begun For the Repeal of the Smith Act.

The committee urges all organizations sympathetic with its aims to sent representatives to the testimonial dinner.

Picket Franco Consul Tomorrow

A picket line to protest the death sentence passed on 11 political prisoners in Barcelona will be held in front of the Spanish consulate, 53 St. and Madison Ave., at 4:30 p.m. tomorrow (Tuesday), it was announced yesterday by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

President Truman has been urged to intervene to save the lives of the 11. Dr. Mark Straus, chairman of the anti-fascist committee, said in a wire to Truman: "In view of your statement to the press expressing distaste for the present government of Spain, we hope you will act promptly."

In a separate plea to the State Department, Dr. Straus warned that these new summary death sentences appear to be a prelude to "like treatment for the many Barcelona strike leaders now facing court-martial trials."

Individuals and organizations, especially unions, were called upon to press the State Department to act through the U. S. embassy in Madrid.

Peace Forum In Greenwich Village Tuesday

In answer to Henry Ford II's statement (January U. S. News and World Report) that there must be an alternative to the, as he put it, "two obvious places we could go . . . to war . . . or broke," the Greenwich Village Council for Peaceful Alternatives is sponsoring a community meeting tomorrow (Tuesday) at 8:30 p.m. at the Hotel Brevoort, Fifth Ave. and Eighth St.

Speakers will be Charles R. Allen, Jr., and Leon Bibb. Entertainment will feature songs by Bob and Louise De Cormier.

Allen was from 1946 to 1948 a member of the Political Advisory Group to the American Delegation to the U. S.-USSR Joint Commission for the Unification of Korea.

Bibb has recently appeared in "Annie Get Your Gun," "Lost in the Stars," and "Medal for Willie."

Speakers will discuss the crisis in Indo-China and the liberation, and struggles of colonial peoples.

Dulles Calls for Hurling Chiang Against China

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—John Foster Dulles declared today that the United States should "take the wraps off" Chiang Kai-shek's forces on Formosa in an effort to harrass China.

Interviewed on the National Broadcasting Co. television program, "Meet the Press," Dulles, who is State Department adviser, called for stirring up "all possible trouble" for People's China.

Dulles also called for haste in signing the treaty with Japan, and said Japan wouldn't object to being used as a base for planes carrying a-bombs.

Job Drop Noted In Australia

MELBOURNE, Feb. 10 (ALN). —"Ominous cracks" are appearing "in the postwar pattern of unemployment," the Australian Financial Review said here.

The Melbourne Age reported shutdowns in Victorian clothing factories as well as mass firings in the shoe and leather industries.

The Leather Dressers Union in Sydney reported the worst employment situation since 1934.

The Automotive Industries Federation Chamber warned the auto industry "may retrench employes as a result of credit restrictions."

Dr. H. V. Evatt, Labor party leader, said the slump in the building trades indicates "the likelihood of a recession in the next few months" despite the desperate need for 300,000 new homes.

800 POLITICAL PRISONERS HELD IN JAILS OF PUERTO RICO

By MICHAEL VARY

Puerto Rico is a hellhole of repression. This colony of the U. S. is a testing ground for every violation practiced against the civil rights of all the American people by the government in Washington.

This is the message which Pablo Garcia, a young Puerto Rican legal expert, has brought here in an effort to win support, both moral and financial, for the victims of Wall Street's war against the Puerto Rican people.

More than 800 political prisoners are in Puerto Rican jails today. Just a partial list of civil rights violations is staggering: During the October, 1950, uprisings, 3,000 were arrested, including many progressives who had not participated but were dragged to jail under arms as "witnesses," then fingerprinted and photographed like common criminals . . . homes and organization are raided without search warrants . . . excessive bail, up to $25,000, is demanded . . . the "Internal Security Brigade" enters meetings and intimidates audiences . . . government employes were forced to resign or be fired . . . a Senate Commission was established to investigate "subversive activities". . . bondsmen are harassed . . . jurors are pressured and only those under political obligation, such as pensioners and former policemen, are called . . observers at trials are searched and trials, in effect, ceased to be public . . . a Catholic priest was prevented from passing the Governor's mansion on his way to a convent and was called "subversive". . . .

The passport of Eugene Cuebas Arbona was cancelled, preventing his participation at the World Youth Festival . . . 2,000 imported books have been held for over a year by the U. S. Customs . . . the town of Jayuya has been under martial law for over a year, and outsiders have to register with the Jayuya police . . . citizens have been arrested for distributing leaflets and even for flying the traditional flag of Puerto Rico . . . student councils have been abolished and professors dismissed.

A LONG LIST

Garcia had before him a long list of other violations, the most flagrant examples of interference in the rights of the Puerto Rican people. After the abortive assassination attempt upon the life of President Truman, all government employes in Puerto Rico were forced to sign a humiliating apology to Truman or be fired.

A little over a month ago, Mrs. Edunia Ramirez de Mirabal, mother of two small children, living in Ponce, was arrested by Federal agents for deportation to her native Cuba. She was in Puerto Rico on a legal visa, but was nonetheless dragged to La Princesa prison and held for $2,00 cash bail.

The harassment of Mrs. Mirabal began in 1950, when her home was illegally searched because she had been a member of the Socialist Party in Cuba. This fact, however, had been stated in her visa application. The real reason for the attacks are her husband's militant leadership of the Puerto Rican Communist Party.

The fight is a difficult one, with lengthy and expensive court proceedings through local courts, the Puerto Rican Supreme Court, then the Circuit Court in Boston and finally the U. S. Supreme Court. Many of the prisoners have been held for more than a year in the filthiest of prisons, without permission to have visitors. Those that may see their relatives often find that no money is available to pay for the trips.

MARRERO CASE

Garcia himself has been active in the defense of Deusdedit Marrero, a young peace fighter who was arrested four times, the last time in November, and is in an Arecibe prison today.

The first two times Marrero was arrested for distributing peace leaflets and soliciting signatures for the Stockholm Peace Appeal. He had organized pickets against the high cost of water and electricity, and proof at his trial included "applauding at Communist Party meetings."

After his second arrest, Marrero's yong pregnant wife became so distraught that she committed suicide. Thus this young man lost his wife, his baby and his liberty (4 to 6 years in prison).

Pablo Garcia is here as a representative of the Comite Puertorriqueno pro Liberta des Civiles, which was organized after the attacks on civil rights began.

"The reaction of the American people has been amazing," he declared.

At the Midwest Regional Conference of the National Negro Labor Council, before Packinghouse workers, Mexican-American workers, Negro workers, Farm Equipment workers and Furriers where he has spoken he has found a real understanding of the importance of unity in the fight for the rights of the Puerto Rican people.

At one meeting in Chicago, Garcia spoke to a group of Negro workers preparing for a strike the following day. "They took time out to hear me," he said, "and I was overwhelmed later when they grouped around me to express their concern and the realization that the struggle is common one."

In New York City, Mr. Garcia has covered the boroughs from Kings Highway to Kingsbridge, and has found the same support for the political prisoners of Puerto Rico that be has met in other parts of the country.

Negro Rights

(Continued From Page 5)

Therefore, every honest worker and fighter for Negro freedom must face this fact and do everything possible to create the broadest possible unity to aid in every way possible to make this a successful effort, and above all to see that the fight is intensified in every community on the broadest possible level with the aim in mind of attempting to achieve civil rights in this session of Congress.

This can be achieved and pushed forward to the extent that the rank and file of the whole labor movement, Negro and white, make the question of civil rights and FEPC a living part of their day-to-day activities in the shop; to the extent that the broadest unity of Negro and white workers, middle class and professionals in rural and urban communities alike develop the broadest type of fight around these issues. This and this alone is our guarantee.

Why Yvonne Must Walk a Mile to School

By ROB F. HALL

Pretty nine-year-old Yvonne Moses lives at 13 and C Sts., Southeast, and attends Madison Elementary Schol at 10 and G Sts., Northeast, one and one-tenth mile from her home.

When her father, Lemon H. Moses, Jr., has time, he takes Yvonne to school in his car. But many mornings, Yvonne walks the 14 blocks on her own.

En route to school, Yvonne crosses busy Pennsylvania Ave., not to mention other streets with car lines and heavy automobile traffic, during the morning rush hour. She also passes by the front door of Buchanan School. Although Buchanan has capacity for 2,100 students and only 1,472 students in attendance, Yvonne cannot attend this school. For this is a school for whites only and Yvonne is a Negro.

The case of Yvonne Moses is typical of perhaps 100,000 Negro chool children in this city who are victims of the vicious jim-crow educational system which operates in the nation's capital.

TAKE FIGHT TO COURTS

In flagrant violation of the United States Constitution, the city conducts two sets of schools, lily-white for white students and jimcrow for Negro students. Because the district authorities have never appropriated enough money for Negro education, schools allotted to Negroes are crowded beyond capacity and understaffed. The white students are more fortunate; they have plenty of teachers and plenty of room with many desks unoccupied.

Negro parents have been protesting this ugly discrimination for years. More recently they have begun organized action to put an end to it. Yvonne's father, who is president of the Payne-Webb Teachers Association, has filed suit in district court seeking an order to the school board to enter Yvonne in Buchanan School located in her own neighborhood. He is also demanding a declaration by the court that separate schools are unlawful.

Another suit involving Wash-

(Continued on Page 6)

Phila. Women Win Free Press Fight

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—A 19-month struggle for freedom of the press—specifically to criticize U. S. Government policy in Korea, was won here when Judge Louis Leventhal, in the local county court, dismissed a grand jury indictment against four women for selling the Pennsylvania edition of The Worker.

The dismissed indictment had charged the four with committing a common "nuisance" in circulating a copy of the Aug. 6, 1950, Sunday Worker. The paper was charged with having contained articles of an "inflamatory nature" concerning U.S. aims in Korea that "seditiously aroused and provoked in the minds . . . of readers . . . questions and suspicious of the motives" of the military movements in Korea that "tended to villify and cause to be held in contempt," the government and its use of troops in Korea.

In dismissing the indictment as requested by Harry Levitan, attorney for the four women, Judge Leventhal in a 10-page decision held that they had a legal right to sell the paper and that the indictment violated federal and state constitutional guarantees for freedom of the press.

"The best tradition of our judicial process senses with alarm," Judge Leventhal declared, "the unmistakable aroma of 'thought control' which pervades all attempts to punish expressions of dissatisfaction with public officials or government policies. . . ."

Butressing his decision with numerous references to many judicial opinions upholding freedom of speech and press, Judge Leventhal went on to say:

"The sole danger envisioned here is damage to health resulting directly from the mere circulation of the printed news reports. We are not facetious when we say that this is an awesome portrayal of the power of the pen. It is with some difficulty that the mind's eye is brought to focus on a scene which depicts stricken men and women, victims of the written word. . . .

"We cannot believe," the court ruled, "that any of the matters contained in the newspaper articles which we have before us constituted the slightest threat to

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 30 (8 Pages) ★ New York, Monday, February 11, 1952 Price 10 Cents

Ridgway Spurns Bid For Full Discussion Of Asia Peace Issues

TOKYO, Monday, Feb. 11.—Delegates of Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, rejecting the proposal of the Koreans and Chinese that a peace conference after an armistice should deal with all problems of Asia relating to Korea, created a new deadlock in the talks today.

Vice-Adm. C. Turner Joy, chief of the Ridgway delegation, proposed to rewrite the proposal submitted by Lt. Gen. Nam Il, chief of the Korean-Chinese delegation, which referred to "other questions relating to peace in Korea." Joy would make this phrase read, "other Korean questions relating to peace."

The full armistice teams met today for the third straight day on questions relating to the period after the fighting stops.

"It is imperative that a political conference be called to discuss Asian problems relating to the peace in Korea," Nam told Joy. "Korea is not an isolated question."

The full delegation agreed that the eventual Korean peace settlement should include discussion of the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Nam accused the Ridgway team of trying to nullify the 90-day time limit set by the Koreans for holding a post-armistice conference by substituting the words, "Steps should be taken within three months to deal with these matters at a higher level."

After the plenary session, Joy's officers completed their first paragraph by paragraph study of an 11-section plan for the exchange of war prisoners.

Col. George W. Hickman reported that they "found a number of areas of agreement in principle," but they failed to reach an agreement on specific wording, and the basic issue of "voluntary" repatriation still had the general discussion of the topic deadlocked.

In the armistice supervision meeting, Joy's staff officers, modified their proposal on "ports of entry," or places open to neutral observers after an armistice. They cut their figure to eight, instead of the originally requested 12.

The Koreans insisted that only three such places were needed for moving supplies into Korea after a truce.

The staff officers meet again today after the plenary session.

"DEPRESSING"

"Grains Depressed Over Korean News."

This was the revealing headline in the financial section of yesterday's New York Times.

Not that the stalling by the Pentagon is at an end—but the mere fact that the talks have not collapsed is enough to give the jitters to the stock and commodity markets.

To the financiers and speculators the slightest possibility of peace is indeed "depressing."

That in fact, is why no truce has been reached, why the Pentagon always finds new objections to the concessions of the North Koreans and the Chinese.

Peace is "depressing" to Wall Street—but not to the mothers and fathers of Americans who must speak out with all their strength now if the war in Korea is to end.

Crown Heights Ups Worker Sub Quota

A jammed Crown Heights-Rugby Freedom of the Press Association meeting last Thursday night announced that the midway sub goal in these areas had been reached, and readers boosted their quota of subs in the Daily Worker and Worker drive to 200 by March 1.

The meeting, attended by 125 association supporters, also paid a birthday tribute to Miss Claudia Jones, columnist for the Worker and one of the 17 Smith Act victims, and presented her with $104 for the trial defense fund, and with bouquets and corsages, and a beautiful leather handbag.

Michael Singer, Daily Worker political reporter, citing how community after community is boosting the Daily Worker and Worker

(Continued on Page 6)

ANASTASIO'S LATEST WATERFRONT SCHEME — 'ANTI-COMMUNISM AND CULTURE'

By MICHAEL SINGER

A new twist in gangland developed over the weekend when Anthony Anastasio opened a new "Longshoremen's, Checkers' and Clerks, Social Club at 371 Court St., Brooklyn, to bring culture, honesty, enlightment and anti-Communism. to the waterfront.

Anastasio, whose police record dates back to 1925, proclaimed that for $5 initiation and at continued payments of $1 a month "ALL (his emphasis) members of the International Longshoremen's Association" will be "protected against the sinister and subsersive activities of Communism."

There was an unconfirmed report that the Anastasio headquarters would soon post in foot-high letters the immortal words of Al Capone, who in the 1940's (while in jail) issued his famous patriotic appeal:

"Bolshevism is knocking at our gates . . . We must keep the workers away from red literature and red ruses; we must see that his mind remains healthy."

Pledged to these ideals of Capone, Anastasio who said he had been "drafted president" of the club, issued membership blanks which featured a "loyalty oath" clause that "I am not and never have been a member of the Communist Party or in sympathy with any of its principles."

Hooted off the piers by striking longshoremen several months ago, Anastasio is opening his "anti-Communist crusade" while awaiting trial for assault against a rank and file dock leader. One law-enforcement official who has publicly vowed to clean the Anastasias off the waterfront will according to Anastasio, be a featured "lecturer" at the club—Brooklyn District At-

(Continued on Page 6)

ANASTASIO

AFL TEAMSTERS ASSAIL T-H FINE ON COAST DOCKERS

The Supreme Court's recent ruling requiring the west coast longshoremen to pay $750,000 damages awarded under a Taft-Hartley damage suit "should be a grim warning" to labor, declares the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in an editorial of its official journal.

The International Teamster, of which IBT president Daniel J. Tobin is editor, declares:

"If any labor union in America still feels that the Taft-Hartley law has no teeth, let it look at the recent Supreme Court decision. This case should add fuel to the flames of union discontent and stimulate workers, everywhere to efforts to get the law changed."

"A union can be sued and sued heavily for labor practices, now illegal, which may have once been routine exercise of labor's economic power of persuasion," adds the paper.

The Journal adds that "everyone in the Teamsters Union knows our general attitude toward Harry Bridges' union," referring to the long-standing hostility of the IBT's officialdom to the International Longshoremen's and Warehouse-

(Continued on Page 6)

Slobbering Over Royalty

—See Page 5

Farm Union Asks Peace and Parity

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—Jersey and Pennsylvania farmers, in a lively two-day convention, spoke out urgently for their two deepest needs—peace and parity. Meeting at the Hotel Hildebrecht for their ninth annual convention, Farmers Union eastern division delegates spelled out in a dozen ways how the war drive is crippling family-type farmers.

The farmers present voted opposition to war taxes which "cut the heart out of existing farm programs," UMT, the use of all weapons of mass destruction, atomic, bacteriological and chemical, and the building of American bases all over the world. In their resolution on world affairs, they said:

"We recognize potential new Koreas in Egypt, Iran . . . where people are asking only for control of their own natural resources and affairs. . . . There is no justification for 'police actions:' disposition of Iranian oil is the business of the people of Iran.

"Much of the unrest . . . is based on the honest desire of billions of colonial people for self-determination and economic security. . . . We believe our government failed to recognize that fact."

The roster of speakers included Republican Assemblymen Edward T. Bowser, co-sponsor of the unanimous State Assembly resolution condemning the Florida terror; Dr. Edwin Randall of the American Friends Service Committee, which is spearheading the nationwide fight against UMT, also area vice-president John Tisa of the Distributive Processing & Office Workers; Russell Meek, president of Farm-City Coop; Abner Green, leader of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born; and Dr. Milton J. Hoffman of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, who is N. J. chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

Other guests include spokesmen for the United Electrical Workers, and N. J. and Penna. directors of the Farm Home Administration.

FROM THE FLOOR came a spirited fight defending the right of Negro farmers to own their own land. Speaker after speaker detailed cases where Negro farmers have been denied loans by local FHA offices.

In his report, exec. secretary Louis Slocum describe the double pressure on farmers of lower parity and skyrocketing costs. He voiced FU's demand for "at least 100% of parity for all family-size farms, and 150% of parity for milk farms."

ABNER GREEN reported on his committee's work to protect the foreign born, against deportation drives. One FU leader, Sol

(Continued on Page 6)

Families of '17' Write to Mrs. Ingram

"Great sorrow and bitter indignation" over the denial of a Georgia parole to Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons was voiced by the Families of the Smith Act Victims in a letter to the framed Negro mother made public yesterday.

The letter, addressed to Mrs. Ingram at Georgia State Prison, Reidsville, Ga., pledged new "tireless efforts to win your freedom and that of your sons." The letter stated:

"We know full well that the injust sentence against you and the long years of cruel imprisonment which you are suffering is the result of the poisonous anti-Negro lynch terror that is rampant in our country today. We know that what has happened to you would not have happened to a white woman had she defended her womanhood and her honor as you did yours, nor to a white woman's son had they come to her defense as did your brave sons.

"We who send you this letter are the wives and families of those men and women, Negro and white, who are being persecuted, indicted, arrested, and jailed under the infamous Smith Act for having been in the forefront of the fight for the equal rights of the great Negro people and for the peace and well-being of all the American people.

"We feel that as long as you are kept in prison, no American woman can live in peace with her conscience."

In a letter to Gov. Talmadge, the families of the Smith Act victime protested the denial of freedom to the Ingram family, declaring:

"We are confident that thousands of American women, Negro and white, join us in our appeal that you release Mrs. Ingram and her sons on parole. Such a deed on your part would be an act of justice and common humanity which would be welcomed by fair-minded and liberty-loving peoples everywhere. Such an act on your part would reassure the nation and the world that the State of Georgia is still governed by the principles of the great Bill of Rights and by the laws of the U.S. Constitution."

Hear Fast Tonight On Nelson Trial

Howard Fast will give an eyewitness report of the Pittsburgh "sedition" trial of Steve Nelson, tonight (Monday) at 8 at the Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

The Union of Yugoslav-Americans is sponsoring the meeting.

Admission is free.

2,100,000 Workers Disabled in 1951

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (FP).—Preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that 2,100,000 workers were disabled during 1951 by work injuries, 9 percent above 1950.

Some 16,000 of those injured died as a result of the accidents and an additional 91,000 suffered permanent disability.

VOW SUPPORT FOR SMITH ACT VICTIMS

Pledging to "defend the Bill of Rights from all attacks, whatever the source," Farmers Union convention went on record opposing the Smith and McCarran Acts, and to petition President Truman to free those already jailed under the Smith Act, and to stop the current prosecutions.

22 Youth Leaders Issue Call For Peace Conference Here

Twenty two youth leaders in New York yesterday joined in inviting all youth organizations and individuals to attend a Youth Peace Conference in this city Feb. 22. The conference, at Manhattan Center, will "discuss how we can further the cause of peace and the various needs and problems of young people."

Invited to participate are all young people who want peace, whether they are in peace committees, dramatic groups, choruses, social and athletic clubs, forums and discussion groups, religious or settlement house groups.

A partial list of signers in alphabetical order (organizations listed for identification purposes only):

Hy Bershad, Brooklyn Peace Council; Marvin Bolotsky, Chairman, Students for Universal Peace, CCNY Main Evening; Ike Clinton, Co-chairman, NY State Young Progressives of America; Claire Dukakky, Bronx Youth Peace Council; Bernie Eisenberg, Jewish Community House, Brooklyn; Dorothy Faulkner, Chairman, Young Sojourners for Truth and Justice.

Also Florence Geller, Corresponding Sec'y Student Council, Queens College, Intercollegiate Coordinating Committee for Peace; Edward Gilbert, co-chairman, Peace Alternatives to War, NYU, Heights; Gene Gordon Jr., Capt. Track Team, Seward Park High School; Lisle Greenidge, Teacher, Young Men's Bible Fellowship; NYU Heights; Michael Hatziakis, Executive Board, Local 70, Furriers Union; Irma Katz, chairman, Teen Age Dramatics Group, Bronx House.

Also, Joseph Krevisky, chairman, NY Youth Peace Crusade; Doris Mallard, daughter of lynch victim, delegate to World Youth Festival; Ruthie B. Morris, Social Affairs Committee, Brooklyn Youth Council, NAACP; Ralph L. Oliver, brother of a GI missing in Korea; Carol Shirk, Youth of All Nations; Ike Williams, Co-Chairman Peaceful Alternatives to War, NYU Heights; The Thirty Years, Social and Athletic Club, East Bronx 'Y'; Daniel Ziegler, Executive Board, Local 107, AFL Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Relatives Ask Nat'l Guard Unit Be Recalled from Korea Duty

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10.—Angry relatives and friends of the 40th Division of the National Guard have demanded in a letter to Sen. Richard M. Nixon (R-Cal) that the men be "brought back home" from Korea "at the earliest possible moment." The letter was sent as local commercial newspapers devoted full-page spreads to accounts of the first Korea actions of the 40th Division.

The guardsmen's kin also registered a protest against "any and all legislation before Congress this year that permits sending any National Guard units to foreign soil for so-called police duty."

They charged the government with "misrepresentation of facts" because Guard enlistees were originally informed they "would never be called upon to serve in a foreign country, not even in what is so-called police duty."

TACOMA PEACE GROUP MAPS NEIGHBORHOOD ACTIVITIES

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 10.—A petition calling on the U. S. government to agree to a conference of the five major powers "for the purpose of settling differences and agreeing to a process of disarmament" was being printed for Pierce County circulation last week by Citizens Aroused, Tacoma peace organization.

With its emphasis on neighborhood peace activities, the group has voted to open permanent headquarters.

The 50-person "working committee" of Citizens Aroused also approved a resolution to President Truman and the congressional delegation opposing Universal Military Training. An anti-UMT petition is being prepared.

OREGON DRIVE LAUNCHED FOR PEACE PETITIONS

POTLAND, Ore., Feb. 10.—Initiation of a statewide campaign in Oregon for signatures to petitions calling for a Five Power "No War" agreement was announced this week by the Joint Committee on Peace.

Meanwhile the Progressive Party of Washington launched its statewide drive for 10,000 signers to a petition being used nationally by the party. In the mails this week, the attractively printed petition is in the form of a scroll with a peace dove emblazoned at the top.

A GI's 3 Orphans in Korea

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—What Wall Street intervention in Korea has brought to the children of that war-torn land was strikingly described in a letter from an American soldier published in the Baltimore Sun last week.

The letter, by the son of Mrs. L. E. Brown, Sr., who sent it to the Sun, declared, in part:

"Mom, I have three orphan boys around 10 years old. Their families, relations—in fact their whole village was completely destroyed by us. They are entirely out of clothes."

Unionists Map West Coast Peace Campaign

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Members of 10 AFL, CIO and independent unions have formed Trade Unionists for Peace to help "crystallize and gave public expression to the overwhelming desire for peace of the American working men and women." They said they aim to set up chapters throughout Northern California, with headquarters in San Francisco.

The organization plans to circulate a petition among unionists and friends of labor urging the President and Congress to call for an immediate cease fire in Korea and call for negotiations between the U. S., Soviet Union, Great Britain, China and France.

The organization will assist all committees in trade unions and shops which are working for peace. A publication, Peace Facts, arming trade unionists with valuable peace material will be issued and a speakers' bureau set up to carry the program to union and other meetings.

Trade Unionists for Peace voted to maintain cooperative relations with other peace organizations and named Clint Smith as chairman, pro tem. They have temporary addresses at 538 28th St., San Francisco.

Army Paper Tells of Atrocity Killing of Korean Father of Two

How a Ridgway patrol killed a Korean farmer, loaded his orphaned tots into a jeep with the dead body and then handed the grieving children over to Intelligence officers for grilling is told in the 45th Division News, organ of a U.S. Army division in Korea.

The story, written by George Randol, appeared in the paper on Jan. 18, 1952. It is a chilling story of a completely senseless killing. It is a heart-stabbing story of the grief and torture which Wall Street war has brought to little Korean children, too young to understand or know the excuses used by the invaders of their land, but old enough to suffer and to weep. All these things, this story is. But perhaps the most horrible thing about it is that its author proudly announces that the orphaned Korean children were given a "helping hand" by Gen. Ridgway's forces—because they were finally sent to an orphanage!

"Maybe the Korean farmer was afraid to come out" of his hut, George Randol wrote. So the 45th Infantry Division patrol "raked the dwelling . . . with automatic fire," and then "two tiny children came out crying. Inside, the wary patrol discovered the body of the children's father." Added the writer:

"It was no one's fault. No one had answered the cries of the policeman"—that is, the Syngman Rhee policeman who accompanied the Ridgway patrol.

"It was no one's fault." So quick and easy an alibi. A Korean farmer and father lay dead in his hut, killed by guns wielded by men whose homes lay 5000 miles across the sea—killed while 'truce' talks went dragging on—but it was nobody's fault.

But the man was dead, and so the "patrol left the homeless, hungry children at battalion."

"It was almost dark" by the time the tots were delivered to a "regimental refugee collecting point" and the children got their "meal" of rice.

Then, as the writer explained:

"Then the CIC (counter-Intelligence agents) questioned the refugees. Even children must be interviewed by intelligence men."

Once more the bereaved children were hunted about again, for "further screening" because "the CA teams stay alert for enemy agents posing as civilians."

And then the children were bundled off to an orphanage. The possible 'agents' had been "screened" and the story was over. The 45th Division News printed it, and over it a headline: "Hunt Brings Tragedy and Helping Hand."

The father was frightened. The father feared for his children and did not speak. And so, in a period of 'truce talks' an ordinary Korean civilian, in his military valueless little hut, was killed.

Many Americans will ask themselves whether, in this casually-told tale in an army division newspaper, they have not seen the real "atrocity" of war in Korea—the REAL atrocity, not the fraudulent 'torture' stories told about the Korean people while they themselves suffer the horror of total war.

Negro People's Contribution To the Music of Our Country

By SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN
Author of "How Music Expresses Ideas."

The greatest single contribution of any people to the music of the U.S. has been that of the Negro people. This music has permeated all of the country's life. Yet while the music cannot be ignored, it is lied about, distorted, often turned into an attack upon the Negro people themselves.

The spirituals have become a beloved music of millions, but never mentioned is their origin in the struggle against slavery.

Musical patterns stemming from the Negro people are heard in a mass of composed music, but the Negro composer, attempting to enter this almost lily-white field, finds almost insuperable obstacles. He cannot get the university or well-paid critic jobs which his white colleagues get so that they can continue to write music.

The great fortunes of the commercial, mass-produced "popular music" industry are built largely on musical material taken over from the Negro people, yet in this field the Negro musicians, the most creative, are subjected to the most intense material and intellectual exploitation.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

The great quality of African music, with its beauties of melody and rhythm, was that it was a social music, in which all the people took part, and was used for all the activities of daily life. The spirituals were also a new music, a leap forward, reflecting the beginning of the welding together of a nation in the fight against slavery. They were a deeply religious music of a people to whom religion and the hatred of slavery were one and the same, to whom both the imposition of slavery and voluntary submission to it were sinful.

PAUL ROBESON

They were a great music because they reflected every side of life. They were sung in churches, sung as Underground Railroad signals, sung as marching songs. Among them were great joyous songs, and great "sorrow songs." The sorrow, however, was always a social sorrow, the proclamation by a people of their dignity and humanity. And it is this assertion of the right to love and sorrow, against the attempts to dehumanize them, this love of freedom, which makes this music so moving to all people tday, although few ask how these qualities came about.

The songs used by both sides in the war against the slave-owners came from the Negro people. "Dixie," which is still today the anthem of the would-be slavocrats, was "adopted" by a minstrel, Dan Emmett, from a Negro song, in 1859.

A song of a slave, heard by Massachusetts soldiers in 1861 and taken up by them as a marching song, swept the army; was set to words by Julia Ward Howe, and became "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," also known as "John Brown's Body."

The secular plantation music of the Negro people, of songs and dances was "borrowed" by the white "entertainers" in the black-face minstrel shows, and was turned into a mockery of the Negro people themselves. Out of these minstrel shows came a flood of the racism offering itself as "humor," which permeated the commercial popular music during the 1890's and early 1900's, and is still not eradicated.

Out of the minstrel shows came the stereotype of the "banjo-picking" Negro. The truth was that even under slavery, the Negro people had mastered the violin, piano and every available musical instrument, often for the entertainment of the people in the big houses, who themselves were barren of culture.

* * *

The Negro people, under the greatest handicaps, produced some of the most phenomenal concert instrumentalists and singers of the past century. A few of the many are John T. Douglass, violinist, who gave free lessons to a poor white boy who himself became a famous violinist, David Mannes; Thomas Greene Bethune, known as "Blind Tom," who mastered 7,000 pieces by ear; the singers Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, Mme. Sisteretta Jones, and Mme. Marie Selika, who astonished critics in Paris, London and Berlin with their great voices.

But they were never permitted to walk the opera stage with white singers, even as has happened in more recent times to Paul Robeson, Julius Bledsoe, Roland Hayes, Marian Anderson, Dorothy Maynor and Carol Brice. There were composers such as Harry T. Burleigh, who modestly described his recreations of spirituals into concert songs as "arrangements," although his work was far more cerative than that of many a self-described "composer."

* * *

Negro people invented the cakewalk, as a satire against the "big house," but those who cashed in on the cakewalks were white band leaders such as John Philip Sousa.

Many remember the fuss made about Paul Whiteman's "symphonic jazz" during the 20's, but Lt. Jim Europe, who did it earlier and better, is forgotten.

Today, now that they are dead, it is the fashion to praise the masters of early ragtime and blues such as Scott Joplin, Bessie Smith, Joe Oliver, and Ferdinand Morton, but they died in poverty, while innumerable "borrowers" profited from their ideas.

The publishers who made a fortune out of Joplin's ragtime pieces were not interested in his two operas.

And it is important to remember that these great talents, whose livelihood was always on the worst paid fringe of the commercial, white-run, entertainment world, had even greater potentialities.

Among them, had they been given the chance to really develop their talents, were the potential Schuberts, Beethovens and Mussorgskys of the United States.

* * *

The lesson taught by the music of the Negro people is applicable to all musicians, of every background. It is that if they would create a great and lasting music, whether of song and dance or opera and symphony, they must make this music express the joys and sorrows of the people, their humanity and strength, their struggle against oppression. Not to do this means to produce an arid art.

And great as the contribution of the Negro people already is to U.S. music, its future is even greater. It will produce, when the jim-crow bars are broken and in the very process of breaking them, songs, dances, operatic, concert and symphonic works which, in their beauty of melody, their realistic reflection of the real life, feelings and struggles of the working people, will be in the vanguard of U.S. music.

HOLLYWOOD WHITEWASHES THE SEIZURE OF TEXAS

By DAVID PLATT

The Clark Gable-Ava Gardner film 'Lone Star' at the Capitol had me writhing in my seat because of its atrocious treatment of an important chapter of American history.

The film says that the annexation of Texas in 1845 and the war with Mexico the following year were noble, just and popular acts on the part of our government.

It says that those public figures who favored annexation and war were great patriots who spoke and acted for the good of the United States.

It says that those who opposed the entrance of Texas into the union because it would lead to war were scoundrels and traitors who were not working for the good of America.

Thus does Hollywood turn history on its head.

* * *

What are the facts:

The annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico were acts of cold-blooded aggression by the U. S. Government which at the time was controlled chiefly by the slave-owning southern planters.

"The South was for the annexation, which opened a vast vista of extension for slavery ever hungering not only for new political domains but for fresh fields to till, since slave culture, especially the culture of tobacco, was exhausting to the soil. The Northern spirit was opposed to annexation for the same reasons." (The United States--An Outline of Political History by Goldwin Smith.)

So much for the "great patriots" (slave-owners) who favored annexation and war.

And who were the "scoundrels and traitors" who opposed annexation and war?

In the North, the great Abolitionist congressman Charles Sumner spoke of the "fraud and iniquity of the annexation of Texas" and the "great crime of waging an unnecessary and unjust war with Mexico."

Young Abraham Lincoln, in denouncing the conquest policies of President Polk declared that the "blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, is crying out against this war."

Frederick Douglass characterized the Mexican war, in a public address "as a murderous war—as war against the free states—as a war against freedom, against the Negro and against the interests of the workingmen of this country—and as a means of extending that great evil and damning curse—Negro slavery."

Other distinguished Americans like Wendell Phillips and Henry Thoreau also opposed the war as "a thieving expedition of dealers in human flesh."

Above all, as William Foster has pointed out, "the young labor movement roundly condemned the war." And years later, President Ulysses S. Grant said that the Mexican war was "one of the most unjust wars ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation."

* * *

If one is to believe 'Lone Star' however, the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico were as just and as popular as the modern imperialist slavers try to make us believe the war in Korea is today.

The big lie factory on the West Coast rolls on and on.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

'Yea' to Rule Changes, Other Matters . . .

SPOKE THE OTHER DAY of the two proposed rule changes in basketball which were put to clinical test on the initiative of Springfield and Yale. Springfield, incidentally, is the city where basketball had its origins, and this is much more definite than the Cooperstown and other myths surrounding baseball's birth. For one thing, basketball's beginning happened in the 20th century and so is within reasonable memory of many living people. Baseball's origins go way back before the Civil War.

More important, baseball is hard to pin down as a game which began at a certain point, since its form evolved over a long period and has clear roots in pre-American games. Basketball actually began here, and thus is the closest, in its origins, to a true national pastime.

Basketball can be said to have started when Dr. Naismith hung a couple of peach baskets up at either end of the Springfield Y gymnasium, and turned some boys loose with a soccer ball to be heaved up into the basket. That was and is the basic game, as those who saw NYU heaving at the Madison Square Garden peach baskets the other night against Syracuse will testify. They did, after a lot of ladder climbing to retrieve the ball, get the bright idea of knocking out the basket's bottom, and from there the modern basket followed.

Which is a long way around to the second proposed rule change. The first, a good one which seems increasingly inevitable, was to open the lane forbidden to the big men for more than three seconds to 12 feet, instead of the current six. This change, already in existence internationally and in our pro league, opens up the cutting area and takes some of the premium off sheer height, while not hurting the good big men.

The other proposed change is a little more drastic. It stiffens the rap for fouls by the defensive team, making two shots the mandatory call, whether the player fouled is in the act of shooting or not. And it eliminates the foul shot when the offensive team fouls the defense, merely charging a personal foul and giving the ball over to the fouled team.

This last part I'm a little dubious on. The theory is that a foul by the team which has the ball is inadvertent and not as costly to the other side as a defensive foul stopping a drive for a goal. But some of the western "pickoff" blocks I've seen committed by offensive teams have to be penalized by a foul shot. They amount to a player without the ball knocking a defensive man out of the play with actual contact. This needs more chewing over, but the automatic two shots for every defensive foul committed seems like a fine idea to restore a balance which has gone out of whack.

I like this because the penalty for defensive fouling is often inadequate. One of the game's major inequities is when a player who has earned a basket is fouled just before the shot, makes the shot, only to have it nullified and to be awarded one shot. The new rule also would end the deliberate fouling by a trailing team trying to get the ball in the final minutes. If the team with the ball is leading by one or two points, it is obviously not going to risk a single foul shot and surrender the ball for the other team to possibly make two. Knowing this, and since the refs just do not call the "intentional foul" as they should, the defensive team often turns the last minutes into a clutching match.

Move to give the new rules a thorough tryout in game conditions.

*

YOU CAN'T GET away with sloppy columning. Thanks to the readers who called and wrote to correct Thursday's piece on Don Newcombe in which we said he was the "losing pitcher" in the final playoff game. The losing pitcher was Branca. The tecnicality of winning and losing pitcher has its only real meaning in the records of the pitchers. In this case, Newcombe left leading 4-2 with two men on base. He was therefore technically responsible for those two men, who could do no more than tie the score. The winning tally was represented by Bobby Thomson, and that was Branca's baby. If Newk had left bases full and Thomson homered, he would have been the losing pitcher since the runner on first would have decided the game.

But, as the several readers themselves mentioned in correcting me, this has no bearing on the point made by the column, the crude unfairness of Times writer Roscoe McGowen's sentence on the occasion of Newcombe signing: "Last year Newk won 20 and lost 9, failing in the supreme test in the final playoff game with the Giants on Oct. 3."

*

THE INDIANS have signed Pete Reiser, now 33, as a utility man and pinch hitter, largely on the recommendation by Ralph Kiner to Hank Greenberg. Kiner, who roomed with Greenberg in Hank's one year with the Bucs, and has been his close friend since, pointed out to the Cleveland general manager that Reiser's .277 average last year concealed a surprising record of coming through in important moments. Pete can't hurt Cleveland any. . . . Allan Roth, ex-Dodger statistician, who keeps tabs on every pitch of the entire season, comes up with some interesting little items. For instance, Roy Campanella, with his 33 home runs last season, knocked in 65 runs, the same number Gil Hodges drove over with his 40 homers. Twenty-five of Gil's circuits were with bases empty. Only one of Campy's homers came with nobody on.

Cardinal fans aren't going to rack up much machine duty season. Of their 77 home games, the Redbirds will play 33 at night, with only three weekday daytime affairs. Could this be something a good thing?

*

ADD WEST POINT athletics. An organization called "The Dehfield Foundation" has a "small sum tucked away" in a Newburgh bank to provide funds for refresher and cramming courses to help good athletes get into the Point.

ILGWU LOCAL 22 RAPS SMITH ACT, FLORIDA TERROR

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

A report by vice-president Charles Zimmerman, condemning the Smith Act was Thursday night unanimously approved by a membership meeting of Dressmakers, Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Zimmerman, addressing the meeting at Manhattan Center expressed the position of the union.

On the Smith Act, he said that while he does not agree with the views of some people now prosecuted under it, he viewed it as an undemocratic and anti-labor statute.

He also submitted a resolution condemning the Florida murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore and calling for federal intervention to find the criminals.

Zimmerman also reaffirmed the union's condemnation of the Hughes-Breese Law squeezing many workers out of unemployment insurance and reporting of steps the union is taking in the fight against the law.

In a floor discussion, leaders of the union's rank and file left greeted Zimmerman's stand on the Smith Act, and Florida killings. Alex Kolkin, one of the floor speakers, also called for a boycott of Florida. No action was taken on the latter proposal.

The meeting voted approval of the report as a whole.

Find 2 Fire-Bombs at School Where 'Hitler Youth' Meet

By WALTER LOWENFELS

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

PHILADELPHIA.—The wave of war-inspired fascist violence rose here this weekend when two gasoline fire bombs with blazing fuses were found on a window sill of Olney High School, the center of a self-styled Hitler Youth movement. Firemen snatched the bombs from the sill Thursday night shortly before they were ready to explode and only 10 minutes after 300 parents had left a dinner meeting at the school.

The meeting did not mention the Hitler Youth movement, and its link with the Jan. 18 fire bombing of a synagogue and other violence in the worst outbreak of anti-Semitic outrages this city has had in years.

With anti-Semitic attacks reported in other areas of the city, including an arson attack on a Jewish salesman's home in the Mayfair area, Fire Marshal George H. K. Kingston commented, "This thing has reached serious proportions. It's not only in Olney—it's in various sections of the city."

Protests were rising throughout the city, particularly in the Jewish communities. Half a dozen "investigations" were being promised, while the wave of violence has increased, and the only arrests so far have been two youths in connection with the Jan. 18 synagogue bombing.

A statement by Dr. Louis P. Hoyer, superintendent of schools, assigned to make a probe for the school board, indicated a trend to divert attention from the fascist gangsters here. He promised an exhaustive investigation of un-American influence throughout the school system. When asked by local reporters if this would "include Communist and pro-Communist activities and propaganda," Hoyer replied, "It does."

Local papers reported receiving anonymous telephone calls threatening the life of the Olney High School principal, Andrew Haines, who declared he had received similar threats. Both Haines and Hoyer have issued statements minimizing the Hitler youth group, and the recent wave of anti-Semitic violence here, claiming they could find no "adult influence."

JUST ARRIVED

1951 editions
Pamphlets from USSR
in English
50 cents a packet — Postpaid

Packet No. 1:

1—Development by Stalin of Marxism-Leninism theory of National Question. M.D. Kammari.
2—Critical Remarks on National Question—Lenin.
3—Marxism and National Question by Stalin.
4—Dialectical and Historical Materialism—Stalin.

Ask for description of contents of other three packets.

IMPORTED PUB. & PROD.
22 East 17th Street, N.Y.C. 3

Negro Rights

(Continued From Page 5)

Therefore, every honest worker and fighter for Negro freedom must face this fact and do everything possible to create the broadest possible unity to aid in every way possible to make this a successful effort, and above all to see that the fight is intensified in every community on the broadest possible level with the aim in mind of attempting to achieve civil rights in this session of Congress.

This can be achieved and pushed forward to the extent that the rank and file of the whole labor movement, Negro and white, make the question of civil rights and FEPC a living part of their day-to-day activities in the shop; to the extent that the broadest unity of Negro and white workers, middle class and professionals in rural and urban communities alike develop the broadest type of fight around these issues. This and this alone is our guarantee.

What's On?

Coming

NEGRO HISTORY MONTH CELEBRATION, Ewart Guinier, Dr. Herbert Aptheker and other noted Negro and Puerto Rican speakers. Cultural Program, and refreshments, at the ALP—7th East—894 Columbus Ave., Wednesday, Feb. 13 at 8:30 p.m. Admission free.

Seattle Lodge Asks IAM Man To Quit WSB

SEATTLE, Feb. 10.—A resolution unanimously adopted by AFL Machinists Lodge 79 here asks the International Association of Machinists member of the Wage Stabilization Board, Elmer Walker, to quit the board.

The resolution was circulated to all IAM lodges.

The local still has a welfare program tied up in the WSB.

Co-Sponsor of Hughes-Brees Law Admits Past Membership in KKK

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By MICHAEL SINGER

Assemblyman Orlo Brees, co-sponsor of the anti- labor Hughes-Brees Law, admitted on Friday that he once played a leading role in the Ku Klux Klan. Brees, Broome County Republican and Associated Industrial lobbyist, confessed his membership at an election rally in Binghamton, where he said that he joined the Rhode Island KKK in the 1920's because "pratically all the members of my church were members and they invited me to join."

Brees, probably the chief GOP anti-labor orator in the Legislature, is campaigning for the State Senate seat made vacant by the judgeship given to Sen. Floyd E. Anderson, upstate Republican. The special election comes off Wednesday.

His partner in the Hughes-Brees law is Sen. John H. Hughes, Syracuse Republican and Standard Oil attorney. The oil trust, along with Metropolitan Life Insurance and General Electric, wrote the Hughes Brees bill and spearheaded its passage last year.

Running against Brees as an independent Republican—he was denied machine endorsement—is Assemblyman Richard H. Knauf, also of Binghamton. Knauf's feud with Brees has been one of the legislative diversions for years and it is believed that exposure of Brees' Klan ties emanated from his camp.

During the 1951 debate on the Hughes-Brees law, Brees answered charges that the bill would destroy unemployment insurance benefits by saying that jobless aid was a "socialistic" program and inspired "laziness." He claimed that the Hughes-Brees law would "spur initiative to workers" and that corporations which maintained the biggest payrolls should be "rewarded" with tax rebates even though it meant reducing Unemployment Insurance Fund reserves and curtailing benefits.

Farley Admits Soviet Union Has No Aggressive Designs

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY.—James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, admitted Thursday night that the Soviet Union does not want war and has not wanted war for years. Basing himself on this admission, Farley declared: "I am convinced that war is further away than ever.

"If Russian wanted to go to war," he told a joint meeting of local civic organizations, "she would have done so when we had few men on the continent and before our production program got this far."

Gov't Calls 1st Stoolie Against California '15'

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

LOS ANGELES.—David Saunders, a seaman who joined the Communist Party in 1935 because he'd seen the party help the maritime workers win their historic '34 strike and who was expelled 10 years later for rejecting the party's insistent position that Socialism could come in the U.S. only when the majority was convinced of its desirability—was the Justice Department's first stoolpigeon witness Thursday in the California Smith Act trial.

Saunders named names in the staccatto fashion of a machine gun, but mostly names of those in whom the Justice Department is momentarily most interested. His memory would appear to fail when Judge William Mathes, or defense attorneys sought to pin him down on the time and place of alleged events, and those present other than the handful whom he seemed so readily to recall.

William Schneiderman, Oleta O'Connor Yates, Loretta Starvus Stack, Carl Rude Lambert, all defendants in the California Smith Act prosecution, he recalled instantly. He was equally glib and clear-minded about Betty Gannett, one of the defendants in the current New York Smith Act case. And he eagerly listed Leo Baroway and Harry Kramer, circulation and business managers of The Daily People's World, in attempting to oblige the government in "establishing the connection between the newspaper and the party."

The first Justice Department witness was called after a day of opening statements to the eight women and four men of the jury by defense attorneys.

Challenging the prosecution to show either criminal intent or illegal actions on the part of any of the defendants, or the Communist Party, defense attorney Leo Branton Jr. had answered government allegations one by one.

He traced the democratic structure of party organization, quoting directly from Assistant Prosecutor Ray Kinnison to show the inconsistentcy of government claims of "top control."

"Mr. Kinnison admits that this structure and procedure are most democratic, then he tries to wave aside his own admissions by saying this democracy doesn't work in practice," said Branton. "We shall prove to this jury that it does work."

Branton tackled the Justice department charge that Communists "concentrate on recruiting in major industries with a view of being able to "paralyze the national economy."

"It is true that industrial workers especially are encouraged to join the party," he said. "It is the party of the working people. It is the party that is attempting to solve the problem of controlling the machines men have created by their labor and ingenuity, but are owned by the privileged few. Communists believe the working people are destined to become the leaders of our society.

"They simply think that 60 million industrial workers and 30 million farmers—Negro and white—can do a better job of running their own country than the 60 families of Wall Street can do."

COMBINATION

STEEL and AUTO EDITION

15th Anniversary of Sitdown Strike at GM PLANTS in Flint, Michigan

15th Anniversary of Signing of the First U.S. Steel Contracts

Current Events in the Steel and Auto Industries

ORDER YOUR BUNDLE NOW!

Deadline is Wednesday, February 13

Order 12 Copies for $1; Use Attached Coupon

Enclosed please find $_____ for _____ copies of the Feb. 10 issue.

Name _____

Address _____ **Apt.** _____

City _____ **Zone** ____ **State** _____

Mail to: The Worker, 50 E. 13 St., N. Y. 3, N.Y.

I began at JARAMA

15th Anniversary Commemoration
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE

Greet Steve Nelson

Penthouse at 13 ASTOR PLACE

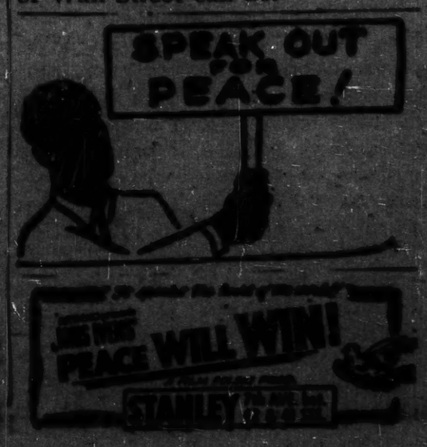
AUSPICES: Committee to Defend Lincoln Veterans

ADMISSION $1.50 — AT DOOR $1.50 Tax Incl.

SPECIAL SHOW

SATURDAY, FEB. 16
8:30 P.M.

HOWARD FAST
BEN CARRATHERS
HERBERT APTHEKER
IRV WEISSMAN

- "Ballad for JARAMA"
- "Peekskill U.S.A."
- 80 Voice Chorus followed by Dancing 'till 2 A.M.

Allan Blumenfeld Orch.